MID-WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA

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Development Plan
1970-74

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Midwestern Nigeria.

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FOREWORD

This is the third economic development plan for the Midwest since its creation as a separate unit in 1963. The lessons of the first two plans have had considerable influence on the formulation of this one.

The financial magnitude of the plan has been conditioned to a large extent by resources expectation and consideration. In view of past experience, self-reliance is the cardinal principle of the plan. Therefore, no serious attempt has been made to project capital receipts from external sources. Over the plan period it is estimated that the Government financial resources will be £107.600 million.

The estimated normal recurrent expenditure which will be met out of these resources during the plan period is £58 million. Repayments totalling £5·383 million will be made in respect of existing contractor-financed projects such as the Midwest Glass Factory, the Ukpilla Cement Company and the Asaba Textile Mills. It is also expected that the plan-induced recurrent expenditure will be £6·953 million. There will be available, therefore, the sum of £37·264 million for capital expenditure as against the planned capital expenditure of £39·441 million. The resultant deficit of £2·177 million should cause no concern as there would be a probable spill-over, which could be more than this amount. In any case, revenue expectations may turn out to be brighter than projected; and grants from the Federal Military Government have not been fully taken into account in our resources estimates because the details have not been completely spelt out in the national plan. Also expected receipts from external sources of about £1·025 million have been left out of the resources estimates.

The capital expenditure proposals have been divided or phased year by year, giving all concerned with the financing and the implementation of the plan a fuller picture than they would otherwise have from just a block allocation for each project. This phasing, or yearly allocation, takes account of the probable flow of development funds, the state of readiness and priority of the projects and the executive capacity of the Ministry or agency concerned. There is need for flexibility here during implementation as these factors change rapidly over time.

The plan deals with the public sector. The main aspects of the private sector fully considered are those in which Government will participate or give financial assistance. Although emphasis is thus on the public sector programmes, Government investment has been so designed as to be capable of creating an economic environment that will stimulate activities in the right direction in the private sector. For that reason, a companion document, the Reconnaissance Survey of Agricultural and Industrial Development Opportunities in the Mid-Western State, is to be issued. Foreign and indigenous investors who are interested in the State will find both documents indispensable.

COL. S. O. OGBEMUDIA,
Military Governor,
Mid-Western State of Nigeria

Benin City,
February, 1971.

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ERRATA

Page 44 *line* 11, "at this junction" ***should read*** "at this juncture".

Page 44 ***last line***, "West Coast Buildings" ***should read*** "West Coast Builders".

Page 72, "SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL EQUIPMENT (£)" ***should read*** "SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (£)".

Chapter I

THE MIDWEST STATE IN BRIEF

The Mid-Western State of Nigeria shares common boundaries with four of the other Nigerian States—the East Central State and the Rivers State on the eastern side and with the Western State on the western side and stretches from the Gulf of Guinea in the South to the borders of Kwara State in the North. The Coastline, about 80 miles, offers very good access to the ports at Sapele, Warri, Koko and Burutu. The River Niger flows along the eastern border providing ample river transport for a large part of the population.

2. The State covers an area of 15,000 square miles and is made up of fourteen administrative divisions *viz :* Aboh, Akoko Edo, Asaba, Benin East, Benin West, Etsako, Ika, Ishan, Isoko, Owan, Urhobo East, Urhobo West, Warri and Western Ijaw.

3. The 1963 population census put the population of the State at about 2·5 million with an average density of 167 persons per square mile. Although many languages are spoken, the people are basically one in origin and history. The three main units are Edo, Urhobo and Ibo. Other important ones are Ijaw, Isoko, Ika, Ukwuani and Itsekiri.

4. The climate of the State is tropical and characterised by two seasons. The period November to April is dry season with December to February usually marked by the harmattan, while the rainy season is May to October with a brief dry spell in August. The vegetation affords changing scenes of a mangrove strip along the coast and the adjoining areas of creeks and swamp relieved northwards by a broad zone of deciduous and evergreen forest. The forest zone is succeeded by savannah towards the northern border.

5. The Midwest has ample arable and highly fertile land covering about 60 *per cent* of the total land area. A large part of the well-drained land area of the State is still not in use. The food crops consist of yams, cassava, maize, beans, plantain, vegetables, etc. Rubber, oil-palm, and cocoa are the major cash crops and the first of these three crops contributes over 80 *per cent* of the national output of rubber sheets and crepe. The State is also the most important producer of hard wood in the Federation.

6. Considerable quantities of mineral deposits exist in different parts of the State. Known mineral resources include oil, natural gas, limestone, lignite, clay and sand for glass-ware. Various finds in Delta Province have shown this State's substantial wealth of crude oil on-shore and off-shore and it is believed that more than two-thirds of Nigeria's crude oil lies within the State. Several companies including Shell-BP, Agip, Tennessee and Gulf Oil Company are at present prospecting for oil in Mid-Western Nigeria. An extensive and thorough geological survey of Mid-Western Nigeria is planned for the near future.

7. The proportion of the semi-skilled and skilled is fast growing, and the facilities for training junior technicians, sub-professionals and other workers in the intermediate category are increasing. Basic to the training and improvement of the quality of manpower is formal education in institutions of various types and grades. The State operates a free primary education scheme, subsidizes secondary education, and is giving priority to the development and the advancement of science and technology.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLANS

Planning Experience, 1964-70.—Mid-Western Nigeria, now the Mid-Western State, was created out of the former Western Nigeria on 9th August, 1963 as the fourth Region in the Federation. At the time of the creation of the Mid-Western Region, Nigeria was implementing a six-year Development Plan, 1962-68. Although the 1962-68 Development Plan of the former Western Region did contain some projects for Benin and Delta Provinces which formed the Mid-Western Region, one of the first acts of the Government of the new Region, was to draw up a four-year Development Plan—Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan 1964-68. The Plan was formally launched in April, 1965 although its implementation started within a few months of the creation of the Region.

2. The invasion of the State in August, 1967 by rebel forces and the subsequent liberation of the State by Federal Forces inflicted considerable damage on the State's economy. To repair the damage done to the economy as well as complete some vital projects in the first development plan, the Mid-Western State Government in April, 1968, launched a two-year Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme, 1968-70. The Programme ended in March, 1970, but not all the projects in the programme were completed owing to the protracted civil war and other constraints. Some of the damaged roads, bridges, schools and markets have been reconstructed but the three industries established by Government in the first plan period are yet to be rehabilitated.

3. *Difficulties*.—There were considerable handicaps in the formulation and implementation of the 1964-68 Development Plan. In the first place, the Region was young and so was the machinery for plan formulation and implementation. In the second place, vital statistics were lacking. For example, the true population of the new region and the extent of its material resources were not known. The first development plan was therefore at best an intelligent guess of both material and human resources likely to be available during the plan period.

4. The difficulties which had to be overcome were not only limited to the formulation of the plan. There were also difficulties in implementing the plan. The financial resources were not available in the amounts required

and at the scheduled time. Some of the projects were largely mere statements of intentions and so could not attract finance from both local and external sources. It was estimated that 50 *per cent* of the capital resources for implementing the plan would come from abroad but only 44·3 *per cent* was realised from this source. About 40 *per cent* of the total capital receipts were deferred elements of externally contractor-financed projects. Moreover, the expected capital resources from International Organisations such as the International Development Association did not materialise. On the other hand, the capital resources available for the implementation of the plan, especially those from internal sources, turned out to be more than was anticipated. It was estimated that 50 *per cent* of the capital resources would come from internal sources; but 55·7 *per cent* was realised.

5. However, inspite of these difficulties the achievement, in financial terms of the first plan, was encouraging. For example, out of a total planned expenditure of £27,411,619, actual capital expenditure amounted to £19,277,124 which represents about 70.3 *per cent* of the plan target. This target would probably have been exceeded but for the crisis in the country. Out of the planned capital expenditure of £13.7 million for the 1968–70 Plan, tentative figures show the likely actual expenditure as £4.05 million.

SECTORAL REVIEW

6. Table 3.1 on sectoral expenditure shows the estimated and actual expenditure for each sector of both 1964–68 and 1968–69 since actual expenditure for 1969–70 was not ready at the time of writing. Columns 6 and 7 of the Table show the totals of the estimated and actual expenditures for the two plans while column 8 represents the percentage achievements for the periods under review. A careful examination of the percentage achievements reveals a considerable inter-sectoral distortion. During the first plan period, the greatest under-expenditure was recorded in Electricity Development, followed by Information, Town Planning, Health and Medical Services and Agriculture. The highest achievements were recorded under Industrial Development, Water Supplies, Community Development, Roads and Bridges during the first plan.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

7. In this sector, out of a total capital expenditure of £4,084,420 which was expected to be incurred by 31st March, 1968, £1,287,714 was actually incurred. This expenditure represents 31·5 *per cent* fulfilment during the first plan period. The low achievement is attributable to a number of 'carry overs' of unexecuted projects. Conspicuous on the list of projects carried over to the next plan are Forest Development project, large-scale plantation

projects and Encouragement of Rubber Planting. In the second plan period (1968/70) however, the achievement in this sector has been very remarkable. Of the total estimated expenditure of £773,317 for 1968/69, £346,519 was actually incurred by 31st March, 1969. This represents 47·1 *per cent* achievement in terms of expenditure. The actual physical achievement in the sector has not been very encouraging. For example, from 1960–63 four Farm Settlements were established, with a cultivatable acreage of 23,513. The number of Farms has remained at four in 1969 with 13,118 acres of farmland cultivated. In other areas, however, progress has been made. A large scale rubber plantation project of about 5,000 acres has been established at Iyanomo. The Farmers Crusade has been formed and functioning according to expectation. In 1968, the Ministry went into the production of rice, maize and cotton and by 1969, the annual acreage targets proposed in the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme (1968–70) were either surpassed or nearly achieved. For example, 800 acres against 400 acres proposed for swamp rice, and 800 acres against 1,000 acres proposed for cotton were cultivated. The Feedmill and the Hatchery have also justified their existence.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

8. Achievement in this sector has been encouraging in terms of expenditure. Of the estimated total expenditure of £10,963,000 the sum of £10,224,287 was actually incurred. This would mean 93.3 *per cent* implementation during the first plan period. The expenditure includes deferred payment elements, that is, principal and interest on loans for contractor-financed projects. The progress made during the second plan period (1968–70) has not been remarkable. Of the estimated expenditure of £2,477,206, the sum of £351,052 was actually spent at the turn of March, 1969. This expenditure represents 9.3 *per cent* fulfilment. Though the three main Industrial projects have been fully executed, production is not going on now in any of the three industries, partly because of the war and partly as a result of the delay in supplying equipment. It is hoped that production would start soon in all the three industries.

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

WATER SUPPLY

9. (*a*) The original Plan provided for an expenditure of £770,000 on water supplies in the Region. This expenditure was revised upwards to £4,470,000 in order to provide towns like Sapele, Warri, Asaba, Agenebode, Ughelli, Agbor, Igarra and other smaller towns with water supply. Of the revised expenditure, £4,037,367 was incurred within the first plan period.

This represents 90.9 *per cent* achievement. In the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan (1968–70), the estimated expenditure was £371,010 for 1968–69 in this sector, while £246,248 was actually incurred. This figure represents 66.4 *per cent* fulfilment of the plan target. This achievement is due to the continued high priority accorded to Water Development Scheme in the Mid-Western State.

Below is a table showing actual physical achievement to date in some water installations:

Table 2.1

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Station	*Year Commissioned*	*Tank Capacity Gallons*	*Pump Capacity Gallons per day*
Benin (Extension) ..	1965	250,000	1,700,000
Sapele	1964	250,000	1,200,000
Warri	1964	200,000	2,160,000
Ughelli	1966	75,000	200,000
Obiaruku	1969	150,000	720,000
Asaba	1966	150,000	240,000
Agenebode	1967	85,000	156,000
Ugo	1969	42,000	240,000
Ugoneki	1969	26,000	120,000
Ugboha	1969	100,000	300,000

ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT

(*b*) This is not a major sector, considering the size of the planned expenditure. Out of the estimated total cost of £336,800, only £4,907 was actually incurred during the first plan period. This represents 1.5 *per cent* achievement which is indeed, a poor performance. The low performance in this sector is attributable to delays in supplying electricity to the principal towns earmarked under the State Government Urban Electrification and pilot rural electrification programmes. One of the reasons for this delay is the fact that the development programme of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN) has not coincided with Mid-Western Nigeria Government urban and rural electrification programme. While the determining factor of the former in electrifying a town is the town's consumption rate, that of the latter is the desire to provide essential services. But the progress in the second Development Plan (1968–70) has been tremendous. Out of a total estimated expenditure of £80,000 for 1968–69, £79,032 was actually incurred.

This would mean 98.9 *per cent* achievement. This achievement was mainly due to the erection of supply plant at Ughelli and the supply of electric plants to various rural schools and colleges in the State.

TRANSPORTATION (ROADS AND BRIDGES)

(*c*) Tremendous achievement was made in this sector. The planned estimated expenditure was £2,554,349 during the first plan period while the actual expenditure was £1,830,123. This represents 71.7 *per cent* achievement. In the second Development Plan (1968–70) the estimated total expenditure for 1968–69 was £5,612,069 while £377,323 was actually spent up to 31st March, 1969. This would mean 6.7 *per cent* achievement. Below is a table showing actual physical achievement in terms of mileage tarred during the two plan periods.

Table 2.2

ROADS TARRED IN MID-WESTERN NIGERIA—1964–70

A. Summary of Works Completed

		Miles
1.	Asaba and Ika Divisions	61
2.	Benin Divisions	21
3.	Owan Division	53
4.	Ishan Division	41
5.	Isoko Division	12.7
6.	Akoko-Edo Division	35
7.	Aboh Division	20
8.	Urhobo Divisions	13
9.	Warri Division	5
10.	Western Ijaw Division	6.5
11.	Etsako Division	20
	Total	288.2

B. Summary of Works Under Construction

		Miles
1.	Warri-Benin Road	60
2.	Ovu-Ughelli Road	28
3.	Benin, Warri, Sapele Township Roads	40.1
	Total	128.1

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

10. (*a*) The total estimated expenditure in this sector, for the first Plan period was £482,050. Of this amount £58,376 was actually incurred. This amounts to 12.1 *per cent* project-fulfilment. The achievement during this period was low as a result of many "carry-overs". Of the total estimated expenditure of £373,655 for 1968–69, £35,561 was actually spent. This would mean 9.6 *per cent* project-fulfilment. Apart from extension, no major capital projects were undertaken during the period. The table below shows actual annual output of Midwives, Grades I and II, and Nurses to date:

Table 2.3

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Midwives, Grade I	—	17	36	43	56
Midwives, Grade II.. ..	118	8	—	—	—
Nurses	42	15	10	23	25
Total	160	40	46	66	81

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(*b*) This is one of the sectors which recorded a high achievement. The estimated expenditure was £226,460 while the actual expenditure was £186,128. This represents about 82.2 *per cent* achievement during the first Plan period. Below is a table showing the number of participants in the School Leavers Farms year by year and the number of output of Rural Development Organisers (RDOs) and Rural Development Workers (RDWs).

Table 2.4

RURAL DEVELOPMENT FARMS* AND PARTICIPANTS

Project	1964–65		1965–66		1966–67		1967–68		1968–69	
School Leavers	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Farms	5	150	13	495	18	720	20	684	20*	684
Training and Women	AA	BB	AA	BB	AA	BB	AA	BB	AA	BB
Programme	—	—	31	—	18	24	5	30	23	33

*At present, about 3,900 acres of arable land are being cultivated.

Key— A — No. of Farms
B — No. of Participants
AA — No. of Rural Development Organisers
BB — No. of Rural Development Workers

EDUCATION

11. Achievement in this sector, during the first Plan period was low. Of the total estimated expenditure of £1,917,070 allocated to the sector, during the first Plan period, £546,265 was actually spent. This expenditure represents 28.5 *per cent* fulfilment. During the period under review, no major capital project was undertaken. During the second Plan period (1968–70), the estimated expenditure for 1968–69 was £1,025,700 out of which £332,464 was spent. This represents about 32.4 *per cent* achievement.

ADMINISTRATION—BUILDINGS

12. In this sector the expenditure was fairly high. The estimated total expenditure was £1,420,800 as against the actual expenditure of £927,537. This represents 65.2 *per cent* achievement. During the second Plan period, the estimated total expenditure for 1968–69 was £381,860 while the actual expenditure was £115,252. This means 30.1 *per cent* achievement by 31st March, 1969.

Chapter III

PLAN OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

The 1964–68 Development Plan of the State aimed at removing the critical bottlenecks in the State economy and the laying of the necessary infrastructural foundation for future development. It also aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, the establishment of industries, and the provision of sound educational and health facilities in the State. Unfortunately, the plan was not fully implemented owing to administrative and financial constraints and the national crisis which broke out in January, 1966.

2. On the other hand, the 1968–70 Development Plan was a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme aimed at rebuilding the State economy, rehabilitating displaced persons and completing some vital projects in the first Development Plan. The two-year period was also intended to be used for preparatory work connected with the launching of Nigeria's Second National Development Plan—1970–74.

3. With the end of the civil war, the need to speed up reconstruction and rehabilitation of the State economy has become urgent. It is with these objectives and priority that the four-year Reconstruction and Development Plan (1970–74) is being launched. The main national objectives to be pursued during the reconstruction and development plan period include:

(*a*) Reconstruction of facilities damaged during the war or which have fallen into a state of disrepair due to lack of use and maintenance;

(*b*) Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced persons and demobilized armed forces personnel;

(*c*) The achievement of a minimum rate of 6 *per cent* increase per annum in the Gross Domestic Product;

(*d*) The creation of employment opportunities to reduce the unemployment rate;

(*e*) The production of the high-level and intermediate manpower without which the achievement of the foregoing may be difficult or impossible.

4. Based on the above objectives, priorities in the Plan have been given to:

(*a*) completion of projects already being substantially implemented;

(*b*) schemes for the rapid return of displaced persons to their homes and to productive economic activity;

(*c*) repair of physical damage and the re-establishment of services essential to economic activity;

(*d*) schemes for resettlement and rehabilitation of demobilized armed forces personnel;

(*e*) schemes with a high employment content;

(*f*) schemes for increased production of food and export crops which will dampen inflationary pressures at home and boost the State's foreign exchange earnings;

(*g*) schemes that will remove inter-sectoral bottlenecks in the economy; and

(*h*) encouragement of self-help projects.

DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

5. These include Primary Production, Trade and Industry and Economic Overheads. There is a marked difference between the allocation of the aggregate capital in the first (1964/68) and current (1970–74) Development Plans. In the first plan the planned expenditure for the Development Sector was 81.8 *per cent* of the planned aggregate expenditure while the actual expenditure was 90.2 *per cent* of the aggregate. This means that the actual expenditure was 8.4 *per cent* more. Also, instead of the 14.9 *per cent* allocated to Primary Production, 6.7 *per cent* actually went to the sector, whereas Industrial Production and Economic Overheads respectively claimed 53 *per cent* and 30.5 *per cent* instead of 40 *per cent* and 26.9 *per cent* allocated to them. In the 1970–74 Development Plan, the development sector is claiming 64.6 *per cent* of the planned capital aggregate as against 90.2 *per cent* in 1964–68 while its recurrent expenditure is claiming 27.1 *per cent* of the total induced recurrent costs.

EDUCATION

6. In the 1964–68 plan, Education had 7 *per cent* of the planned capital aggregate, but only 2.8 *per cent* of the total actual expenditure went to it. In the 1970–74 plan, Education is being given 17.2 *per cent* of the planned capital expenditure and 37.4 *per cent* of the planned recurrent expenditure.

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

(a) Health and Medical Services:

7. In the first plan (1964–68) this sector was allocated 1.8 *per cent* of the total planned expenditure but the actual expenditure was 0.3 *per cent* of the aggregate. In the current plan (1970–74) the planned capital expenditure for Health and Medical Services is 10.7 *per cent* of the aggregate while the planned recurrent expenditure is 34.0 *per cent.*

(b) Other Social Overheads:

8. These include Township Mapping, Rural and Town Planning. This sector is claiming 5.5 *per cent* of the planned capital expenditure in the 1970–74 Plan. The induced recurrent here is 0.6 *per cent* of the aggregate.

DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

9. For the first time, development proposals at the local level are being integrated with those of the State Government. It is estimated that Government contributions to local development and self-help projects will be £806,000 in 1970–74, that is 2.1 *per cent* of the planned capital expenditure, while the induced recurrent will be 0.9 *per cent* of the aggregate.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

10. About 5.1 *per cent* of the planned capital expenditure was allocated to this sector in the 1964–68 Development Plan, but 4.8 *per cent* actually went to it. In the current Developent Plan (1970–74) about 2.5 *per cent* of the total capital expenditure is being claimed by Administrative Buildings, the cost of which is shown under Other Social Overheads.

RESOURCE GAP

11. The estimated net capital receipts during the plan period (1970–74) is £37.264 million. The planned capital expenditure is £39.441 million. There is thus a deficit of £2.177 million.

Table 3.1

SUMMARY SHOWING SECTORAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE TWO PLAN PERIODS: 1964–68; 1968–69(70)

Project	1964–65 £'000		1965–66		1966–67		1967–68		*Actual and Estimated Total* 1964–68		*Actual and Estimated Total* 1968–69		*Percentage Achievement* 1964–68 *and* 1968–69	
	Estimated	*Actual*	*Estimated*	*Actual*	*Estimated*	*Actual*	*Estimated*	*Actual*	*Estimated*	*Actual*	*Estimated*	*Actual*	1964–68	1968–69
Primary Production	637	285	929	195	1,273	419	1,247	388	4,084	1,288	733	347	31·5	47·1
Industrial Production Loans and Industrial Development	1,467	176	3,977	675	3,875	760	1,644	50	10,964	10,224	2,477	351	93·3	9·3
Economic Overheads:														
(*a*) Water Supplies	190	40	150	413	215	305	215	252	4,471	4,037	371	246	90·9	66·4
(*b*) Electricity Development	—	—	219	—	111	3	7	2	337	5	80	79	1·5	98·9
(*c*) Roads and Bridges	581	56	678	707	399	509	896	558	2,554	1,830	5,612	377	71·7	6·7
Social Overheads:														
(*a*) Health and Medical Services	19	—	292	33	106	22	65	3,376	482	58	374	36	12·1	9·6
(*b*) Community Development	20	10	40	35	77	71	89	70	226	186	53	37	82·2	70·0
(*c*) Information ..	—	—	14	99	28	—	27	—	69	99	75	—	2·9	—
(*d*) Town Planning	55	—	278	10	303	16	188	—	824	25	—	—	3·1	—
(*e*) Social Welfare	—	—	9	—	27	—	27	—	62	50	—	—	80·5	—
Education	298	206	261	217	819	78	539	45	1,917	546	1,026	322	28·5	17·1
Administrative Buildings	79	34	639	436	491	389	211	69	1,421	928	382	115	65·2	30·1
TOTAL	3,346	807	7,486	2,820	7,724	2,572	5,155	1,437	27,411	19,276	11,183	2,086	70·3	14·8

Table 3.2

A SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE (£'000)

A. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*	*Percentage*
1. Primary Production	755	1,840	1,831	2,084	6,510	16·5
2. Trade and Industry	2,305	1,385	936	737	5.363	13·6
3. Economic Overheads	3,279	3,079	3.619	3,632	13,609	34·5
4. Education	1,268	2,245	1,885	1,365	6,763	17·2
5. Health and Social Welfare ..	1,751	1,673	538	240	4,202	10·7
6. Other Social Overheads ..	138	950	900	200	2,188	5·5
7. Local Development	177	250	195	184	806	2·0
Total	9,673	11,422	9,904	8,442	39,441	100.0

B. RECURRENT COSTS (Net Induced):

	£	£	£	£	£	
1. Primary Production	316	421	462	481	1,680	24·2
2. Trade and Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Economic Overheads	16	34	58	92	200	2·9
4. Education	200	708	761	935	2,604	37·4
5. Health and Social Welfare ..	93	560	770	942	2,365	34·0
6. Other Social Overheads ..	6	10	13	14	43	0·6
7. Local Development	16	22	11	12	61	0·9
Total	647	1,755	2,075	2,476	6,953	100·0

C. TOTAL EXPENDITURE (A plus B):

1. Primary Production	1,071	2,261	2,293	2,565	8,190	17·6
2. Trade and Industry	2,305	1,385	936	737	5.363	11·5
3. Economic Overheads	3.295	3.113	3.677	3.724	13.809	29·8
4. Education	1,468	2,953	2,646	2,300	9.367	20·2
5. Health and Social Welfare ..	1,844	2,233	1,308	1,182	6,567	14·2
6. Other Social Overheads ..	144	960	913	214	2,231	4·8
7. Local Development	193	272	206	196	867	1·9
Total	10,320	13.177	11,979	10,918	46,394	100·0

Table 3.3

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS IN 1964–68 AND 1970–74 PLANS

Sectors	1964–68 Planned Capital Expenditure		1964–68 Actual Capital Expenditure		1970–74 Planned Capital Expenditure	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1. Primary Production	£'000		£'000		£'000	
2. Trade and Industry	4,084	14·9	1,288	6·7	6,510	16·5
3. Economic Overheads	10,964	40·0	10,224	53.0	5,363	13·6
4. Education	7,362	26·9	5,872	30·5	13,609	34·5
5. Health and Medical Services	1,917	7·0	546	2·8	6,763	17·2
6. Other Social Overheads	482	1·8	58	0·3	4,202	10·7
7. Development at Local Level	1,182	4·3	361	1·9	2,188*	5·5
8. Administrative Buildings	—	—	—	—	806	—
	1,421	5·1	—	4·8	—	—
	27,412	100	19,277	100	39,441	100

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*This includes allocation for Administrative Buildings costing £1 million.

Chapter IV

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Primary Production here embraces Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Forestry and Fisheries.*

2. *Sectoral Objectives, Priorities and Strategies.*—The major objectives for this sector in the Development Plan period are:

(*a*) Increased production of food and export crops which will dampen inflationary pressures at home and boost foreign exchange earnings;

(*b*) Creation of job-opportunities for displaced persons and the unemployed;

(*c*) Removal of bottlenecks to increased productivity/production and yield take-off and the development of a sound agricultural infrastructure by the—

- (*i*) restoration of production capacity affected by the war;
- (*ii*) improvement of production techniques and management;
- (*iii*) supply of high-yielding varieties of planting materials and improved breeding stock;
- (*iv*) widespread use of fertilizers and pesticides;
- (*v*) provision of capital assistance (grants and credit in cash and kind);
- (*vi*) development of agricultural statistics;
- (*vii*) intensified training of agricultural personnel;
- (*viii*) applied agricultural research to provide a solid base for extension work, agricultural planning and development;
- (*ix*) intensified extension services.

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*Other Primary Production projects not shown in this chapter appear under the chapter, *Development at the Local Level.*

(*d*) Integration of primary production programme and rural development;

(*e*) To supply local industries with raw materials and provide a raw materials base for industrial growth.

FOOD AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3. High priority is accorded food and livestock production in the Development Plan period. Several measures will be taken to encourage increased food production in the State, in order to meet the food requirement of the growing population and contribute to the improvement of protein nutritional standards. Direct Government assistance will take various forms including intensified extension services aimed at improved husbandary in farmer's holdings; subsidized fertilizer schemes (for which a revolving fund already exists) and supply of high yielding varieties of planting materials and breeding stock; and development of storage facilities.

SEED MULTIPLICATION

4. Under this scheme, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will embark on the production of rice and maize grains and cassava which will be distributed to farmers as planting materials at subsidized prices. Over the Plan period the target is the production of 1,750 short-tons of rice, 1,750 short-tons of maize and 450 acres of cassava planting materials as follows:

	Rice Tons	*Maize Tons*	*Cassava Acres*
1970/71	250	250	50
1971/72	500	500	100
1972/73	500	500	150
1973/74	500	500	150
	1,750	1,750	450

A successful production, storage and distribution of these quantities of grains should elicit outputs of over 85,000 tons of rice paddy, about 70,000 tons of maize and 50,000 tons of cassava. The capital costs of the project over the Plan period are estimated at £160,000.

FARM MACHINERY

5. As part of the programme to boost food production, traditional methods of cultivation will be supplemented by mechanized operations in order to enable small holders enlarge their farm acreage and improve yields per acre. In the Plan period fourteen tractor hiring units with a minimum of five tractors per unit will be established. These units will be engaged primarily in land cultivation for farmers at subsidized charges. Rice treshers, mills and maize shellers will also be purchased. The estimated capital expenditure is £180,000.

STORAGE FACILITIES

6. In order to assist the improved storage and marketing of grain production, more Storage and silos will be built in agricultural centres in the State. Beginning in 1971/72, as a pilot project, 6 No. 2 x 250 tons silo units will be installed at a capital cost of £60,000 over the Plan period. A total sum of £85,000 is earmarked for the installation and operation of the facilities on a revolving fund.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

7. The objective is that the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's hatchery which barely meets only about ten *per cent* of the demand for day-old chicks will be expanded to raise 1.3 million pullet chicks by 1972/73 onwards. The annual targets are shown below:

	Hatchery Capacity (Chicks)
1970/71	500,000
1971/72	1,060,000
1972/73	1,300,000
1973/74	1,300,000
	4,160,000

8. The proposed expansion will provide the State with enough layers to produce annually about 8,000 tons of fresh meat equivalent by the end of the Plan period. The estimated capital expenditure on the scheme totals £200,480.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources currently supplies weaners to farmers who then feed them to market weight. The existing breeding units which have a capacity for 200 weaners yearly will be expanded to produce 6,400 weaners in four, 100-sow units by 1974. A total of 11,500 weaners will be produced over the period. The estimated capital expenditure is £135,100.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

10. During the Plan period, it is proposed to develop a 4,000 acre cattle breeding unit in the northern borders of the Midwest. One thousand acres of pastures will be established annually and the initial breeding flock will number 1,000 mixed local beef (500 in each of the first two years) and 100 exotic beef (in the third year). By 1975 the unit will be able to supply annually 2,000 animals for fattening. Total capital expenditure on the project is extimated at £174,420 over the Plan period.

PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL FEEDSTUFF

11. Government production of livestock feed as supplement to the production in the private sector will continue in view of the inadequacy of current supplies of balanced animal rations relative to demand. It is planned to double the existing capacity of government feed mills and allied facilities by raising annual production from 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons of animal rations. This expansion entails an additional capital expenditure of £131,000, since expansion of government feedmill capacity is already underway. Production of feedstuff will be based on the existing revolving fund of £200,000 out of which £90,000 have so far been released.

FARMERS' CRUSADE

12. A considerable expansion of the Farmers' Crusade is planned for the period 1970/74. The broad objective to create more opportunites for rural jobs and for increased agricultural output through the scheme remains unchanged. Production in Crusaders' Farms will now be limited to *Swamp Rice* production and cotton/maize.and the proposed targets in acres and number of crusaders are as follows:

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
Acreage of Swamp Rice	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000
Number of Crusaders	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000
Acreage of Cotton/Maize	5,760	7,680	9,600	11,520
Number of Crusaders	1,920	2,560	3,200	3,840

13. *Swamp rice* production will initially be limited to Illushi in Ishan Division (3,000 acres in the first year), Alegbete in Etsako Division (1,000 acres) and Ada in Isoko Division (1,000 acres). The locations will be the basis of subsequent expansion. .The selected sites for cotton/maize production are Ekperi, Warrake and Aviele in the northern part of the State.

14. The estimated costs of the Farmers' Crusade project in the Development Plan period will be borne both by the Government and the Crusaders (mainly labour inputs). Estimated Government capital expenditures amount to £343, 300 for rice production and £300,600 for cotton/maize including an allowance of 10 *per cent* for contingencies, i.e. a total of £643,900. Estimated recurrent expenditure arising from government administration of the project is £226,400.

COTTON PRODUCTION

15. *Encouragement of Cotton Production.*—In this Plan period a campaign for increased cotton production will be launched to involve a fairly good number of peasant farmers in the cotton growing areas of Ishan, Etsako, Owan, Akoko-Edo and parts of Asaba Division. The following incentives will be provided:

(1) free issue of cotton seeds to all registered cotton farmers;

(2) cost of fertilizers subsidized at 50 *per cent*;

(3) free issue of chemicals to every farmer whose cotton farm is fit for spraying;

(4) a loan of spraying pumps to farmers;

(5) provision of mechanical services for land preparation at moderate charges to farmers whose farms are suitable for mechanization.

16. The following acreage is envisaged:

Year	*Acreage*
1970/71	6,000
1971/72	8,000
1972/73	10,000
1973/74	12,000

A successful cultivation of these units is expected to yield a total output of 5,400 short tons of cotton over the period. Government capital expenditure on the scheme is estimated at £185,000.

17. *Cotton Ginnery.*—As a further impetus to increased cotton production a cotton Ginnery will be installed at Auchi. The cost of the Ginnery plus a provision for working capital is estimated at £68,000 in this Plan period. The Ginnery will be capable of processing 4,000 tons of seed cotton per annum.

FARM SETTLEMENTS

18. The object of Government policy in respect of Farm Settlements is to consolidate the four existing settlements in line with the scheduled recommendations of the Committee on Farm Settlements, 1965. In this Plan period, a capital sum of £373,340 will be made available for the complete implementation of the recommendation on the provision of Settlers' houses, poultry facilities and stock, rubber and oil-palm processing equipment, farm machinery, installations and staff quarters. No addition to staff or increase in the existing level of recurrent expenditure is expected.

HOME ECONOMICS
(PILOT PROJECT)

19. A pilot project, based on Farm Settlements, which is intended for the collection of information, appraisal of problems, development of a body of ideas and strategies in agricultural communities as they relate to Home Economics, will be undertaken in this Plan period. The purpose of this pilot project is to lay a foundation for subsequent programmes for the development of Home Economics in rural economies, in view of the growing awareness of the role of women and efficient home management in rural development. The estimated capital expenditure is £6,000.

RUBBER DEVELOPMENT

20. The overall objective of the rubber programme is to arrest the trend of declining output and deteriorating quality of rubber which is the major export crop from the Midwest State. Apart from the discouraging prices which featured in the world market from 1965 till the recent increases in prices, major impediments to quantitative and qualitative output of rubber arise from such factors as:

(*a*) acute shortage of labour (especially for tapping) aggravated by the recent national crisis;

(*b*) poor cultural practices, production and processing techniques;

(*c*) low-yielding varieties of rubber;

(*d*) lack of capital to acquire necessary inputs and equipment and operate production facilities; and

(*e*) a considerably inefficient marketing system.

21. The immediate priority, through measures aimed at the removal of these bottlenecks, is the increased exploitation of mature rubber trees in the State in order to achieve, and if possible, exceed pre-civil war levels of quantitative rubber output. The longer term goal is the replanting of low-yielding trees with improved varieties and clones. The projects designed in the framework of these objectives are in the succeeding paragraphs below.

22. *Rubber production and processing materials and equipment scheme.*—This scheme will make available to farmers scarce materials, equipment and tools for latex production and processing. This is a short-term measure to increase the supply of these materials and equipment such as latex cups, spouts, cup-hangers, tapping knives, mangles, chemicals, buckets, sieves and so forth. The current scarcity of these items has placed considerable constraint on rubber production because their conventional suppliers have exploited the situation. Government will guarantee a bank loan to set up a revolving fund of £127,000 (including contingencies) for the purchase and distribution of these materials and equipment. The fixed prices of the items will cover only the cost of government purchase plus a small administrative charge for distribution. Sizeable reduction in the currently inflated prices of these materials and equipment are expected and it is intended that when reasonable levels of supplies have been attained and price distortions removed in about five years, Government will leave the field to conventional suppliers. By making scarce materials and equipment available at reasonable prices, the scheme is expected to bring annually 10,000 neglected acres into production.

23. *Rubber Production and Processing Units.*—Like the Rubber Production and Processing Materials and Equipment Scheme this project is aimed at increased rubber production from the existing rubber holdings by a studied attempt to minimize the constraints to increased output. The project essentially involves the co-operative organisation of smallholders and their holdings in 500-acre production and processing units which will be supplied with grants and credit to cover tapping and processing equipment and materials, subsidized construction of smokehouse and factory and the labour costs of operating processing facilities.

24. Over a five-year period beginning in 1970/71, the scheme embraces the organization of 20 units, totalling 10,000 acres in the rubber producing areas of the State as follows:

Year	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	Total
No. of Units	2	4	4	4	6	20
Acreage	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	10,000

Fourteen units will therefore be established in this Plan period and the locations are shown in Table 4.4.

25. Estimated Government grants and credit for 14 units over the Plan period total £114,978 and government recurrent expenditure on the project is estimated at £50,000 in the period.

26. *Rubber Replanting.*—A longer-term objective for the development of rubber production in the Midwest is the replacement of old rubber trees, i. e., the rehabilitation of old holdings with high-yielding varieties of rubber recommended by the Iyanomo Rubber Research Institute. New plantings will also be developed and integrated with the rehabilitation scheme. The initial target is the field replanting of 15,000 acres over a five year period, beginning with nursery development in the year 1970/71. With due consideration for organizational constraints, the scheme will be spread gradually over the rubber producing areas of the State as follows:

1970/71	Nursery Development	
1971/72	Nursery Development and establishment of	1,000 acres
1972/73	Nursery Development and establishment of	2,000 acres
1973/74	Nursery Development and establishment of	3,000 acres
1974/75	Nursery Development and establishment of	4,000 acres
1975/76	Nursery Development and establishment of	5,000 acres
		15,000 acres

27. The planting will be organized on the basis of village co-operatives and each village will provide a minimum of 50 acres in one contiguous block.

28. Government contribution to the costs of the scheme, apart from the provision of technical assistance and administration of the project will include grants in cash and kind. The estimated cash grant (£30/acre) is graduated on a diminishing scale over the first six years of planting and amounts to £105,000 in 1970/71 to 1973/74. Seedlings will be supplied from government nurseries as grant in kind. The government will also ensure the supply of fertilizers at favourable prices. Estimated Government capital expenditure total £165,878 while the recurrent expenditure is estimated at £98,100 in the Plan period.

29. *Seedlings Supply (Encouragement of Rubber Planting).*—The current general extension programme of developing (in government nurseries) high-yielding clonal seedlings for distribution to farmers at subsidized rates will be continued in this Plan period at an estimated total cost of £120,000. The programme is intended to encourage increased rubber planting with improved clones.

OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT

30. *Smallholders Oil Palm Development Project.*—This project is initially planned for the development of a total of 36,000 acres of smallholdings in the oil palm producing areas fairly distributed over most parts of the State—mostly Urhobo (East and West), Warri, Benin East and West, Asaba, Ika, Ishan and Western Ijaw Divisions. The planting target of 36,000 acres is spread over ten years (beginning from 1971/72) as follows—

Project Year	*Annual Target*	*Total Acreage*
1–4	3,000	12,000
5–10..	4,000	24,000
Total		36,000

A high-yielding variety of tenera oil palm will be used as planting material and traditional methods of processing will be replaced by the use of the Hand Hydraulic Press.

31. Each smallholder is expected to plant at least 2½ acres a year on the average and as part of the requirement, the participants must develop a total of 10 acres as a *unit* of not more than four separate farms in close proximity. It will also be necessary to have in a village or a group of villages an adequate number of contiguous farm units in order to minimize the costs of government supervision in the planting phase. Such grouping will also make the location of a mill (Hand Hydraulic Press) and processing economic and encourage producers' co-operatives.

32. It is proposed to assist smallholders with government *grants in cash and kind* estimated at £25 per acre. In this Plan period, estimated government cash grants total £57,750 and government capital and recurrent costs are respectively estimated at £199,580 and £134,200.

33. *Seedlings Supply (Encouragement of Oil Palm Planting).*—A sum of £50,000 is ear-marked for the encouragement of Oil Palm planting through the distribution of extension work seedlings (a variety of tenera oil palm) developed in Government nurseries.

34. *Oil Palm Plantation.*—The development of a government owned, oil palm plantation will begin in this Plan period. The plantation will be 5,000 acres and between 1971/72 and 1973/74 a total of 2,500 acres will be planted and maintained at an estimated expenditure of £198,790.

CITRUS

35. A sum of £31,350 will be provided in this Plan period for Citrus seed-multiplication. The target is to raise and distribute to farmers 270,000 seedlings annually.

COCOA

36. *Smallholders Cocoa Planting Project.*—The initial target proposed for new cocoa planting under the Smallholders' Scheme is 10,000 acres over six years as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
Acreage .. .	400	900	2,100	2,500	2,500	1,600

Each farmer participating in the project will be allowed to expand his cocoa holdings by an average of four acres over a two year period. This project will therefore provide for 2,500 farmers who will be required to meet the laid-down conditions for participation. The project will be limited initially to the most suitable cocoa growing belt in the North/North-Western part of the State, embracing locations in Owan, Akoko-Edo, Etsako, Benin and Ishan Divisions.

37 Under this project, farmers will be provided with Government credit in cash and kind, intensive supervision and technical assistance, and a small amount of subsidy. Estimated credit and grants amount to £36.5 and £5.15 per acre respectively. The cost of administering the project, including provision for a Project Co-ordinator, and charges for the expected services of the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) will be borne by the Government.

38. The total development cost of the project plus contingency provision (10 *per cent*) is estimated at £832,000. Loan assistance has been requested from the World Bank which is expected to cover £449,000 or 60 *per cent* of all the costs. The project costs in the Reconstruction and Development Plan period is estimated at £375,800 for the establishment of 3,400 acres. By conventional budgetary classification, £146,340 will be capital expenditure leaving £87,920 as recurrent expenditure.

39. *Seedling Supply (Encouragement of Cocoa Planting).*—A capital sum of £80,000 will be allocated for the continuation of the on-going programme under general extension services whereby seedlings are developed in government nurseries and distributed to farmers at subsidized prices to encourage increased planting of improved cocoa varieties.

40. *Cocoa Plantation.*—The establishment of a 5,000 acre, government cocoa plantation will be embarked on in the second year of the Plan. A total of 2,500 acres will be developed at the cost of £271,900.

RESEARCH

41. *General Agricultural Research.*—The proposed agricultural research programme has as its objective the development of a body of data which will form the basis of agricultural planning and development. The emphasis will be on applied research in agricultural and economic surveys; soil surveys; chemistry, soils and plant nutrition; agronomic studies; plant protection; livestock, and the development of bast fibre crops. Capital expenditure, estimated at £18,000 will cover the building and equipment of an Entomology/Pathology laboratory, equipment of Soils Chemistry laboratory and land development. The estimated recurrent expenditure totals £187,000 over the period.

42. *Citrus and Horticulture.*—Research in these fields will embrace agronomic and nutrient studies, pest and disease control and seed multiplication. The estimated capital expenditure on the project total £4,000 and induced recurrent costs are estimated at £53,000 over the period.

43. *Rubber Research.*—An allocation of £150,660 is ear-marked for capital investment in the Rubber Research Institute, Iyanomo, *near* Benin City. The expenditure arises from the urgent need to complete land acquisition and installation of facilities and develop the botanic stock essential for the fulfilment of the Institute's general role in rubber development and the specific research objectives mapped out for this Plan period. A recruitment drive for the required technical personnel will be undertaken. Additional recurrent expenditure over the period is estimated at £240,000.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

44. In order to intensify agricultural publicity and provide more effective information services in extension work, four mobile cinemas will be purchased during this Plan period. The estimated capital outlay amounts to £20,000. The Publicity and Information Division of the Ministry of Agriculture will also be strengthened by the recruitment of the appropriate personnel. Induced recurrent expenditure is estimated at £78,900 over the Plan period.

FORESTRY

45. The major objectives of the Forestry development programme in the Plan period include:

(*a*) the sustained supply of forest products both for export and domestic requirements;

(*b*) conservation of wild-life in order to prevent their extinction;

(*c*) the amelioration of climatic and micro-climatic conditions, prevention of erosion and the protection of headwaters and banks of streams and rivers;

(*d*) the development of tourist attractions and recreational facilities; and

(*e*) provision of educational facilities for the study of *flora* and *fauna*, and research opportunities in the efficient utilization of forest products.

These and other related objectives have determined the selection of the projects included in the Forestry programme.

46. *Forest Regeneration.*—Top priority is given forest regeneration or selective reforestation through the *Taungya System, Direct Plantation, Line Planting* (with diminishing reliance on the *Tropical Shelterwood System*).

Emphasis will be placed on the use of fast growing species, both exotic and indigenous and, on a smaller scale, the natural growing luxury species. The Planting/establishment targets in respect of the various species/systems are shown below:

Species/System	*Targets Acres*
Teak (Direct Plantation)	3,850
Cedrela (Direct Plantation)	550
Opepe (Direct Plantation)	2,750
Gmelina (Direct Plantation)	11,100
Abura (Direct Plantation)	550
Mixture (*a*) (Taungya)	1,500
(*b*) (Direct Plantation)	550
(*c*) (Line Plantation)	5,000
Total	25,850

Estimated capital expenditure on Forest Regeneration total £583,000, including the costs of nursery development (£140,000), establishment and plantings (£193,000) and the maintenance of approximately 85,000 acres of old and new plantings (£250,000).

47. *Other Forestry Projects.*—A sum of £117,000 has been earmarked for other forestry projects and allied capital investments as follows:

	£
(1) Log Control	10,000
(2) Forest Control	10,000
(3) Mechanized Nursery (Pilot Project)	7,000
(4) Vehicles	10,000
(5) Buildings	25,000
(6) Ogba Arboretum	10,000
(7) Portable Sawbench	3,000
(8) Wildlife Conservation	10,000
(9) Training and Research	5,000
(10) Zoological Garden	5,000
(11) Forestry Publicity	2,000
(12) Miscellaneous	18,000
Total	£117,000

VETERINARY

48. The objective of the veterinary programme is to increase the facilities for the prevention, control and eradication of the incidence and spread of livestock and poultry diseases in the State. An environment free from animal diseases is considered vital for livestock and poultry development, which implies improved standards of protein nutrition and health for the State's inhabitants.

49. The veterinary projects in this Plan consist of the establishment of six veterinary clinics, seven sub-clinics, a Veterinary Investigation Centre and Veterinary Diagnostic Unit. The State's system of *veterinary clinics* is aimed at both urban and rural coverage and the establishment of the clinical facilities proposed will ensure the location of a clinic or sub-clinic in each Administrative Division. The execution of these projects is estimated at a capital cost of £43,100. A breakdown of the costs and the location of the proposed clinical facilities are in the appendices to this chapter.

50. *A Veterinary Investigation Centre* which will cost £9,000 will be established in Benin City to provide facilities for the exploration and evaluation of the animal diseases situation and problems in the State. *Feeder Investigation Units* will also be installed in the other administrative Divisions at an estimated capital expenditure of £32,500. A vital complement to the Investigation Centre is the *Veterinary Diagnostic Unit* which will be built and equipped at a cost of £12,000 to provide more sophisticated laboratory services than the existing side-room laboratories.

51. A capital sum of £4,000 will also be spent on the adequate provision of transport facilities in order to enhance the effectiveness of veterinary extension services. These facilities consist of two Land Rovers and two Speed Boats.

FISHERIES

52. The development of the State's Fisheries is accorded high priority. Fisheries offer good opportunities for food production in terms of proteins and represents for a sizeable part of the State's population the equivalent of traditional agriculture. The Fisheries programme proposed in the Development Plan has as its objective the achievement of increased fish production through schemes aimed at the urgent improvement and modernization of traditional fisheries and the development of other methods which will supplement traditional production. In line with this objective, the projects in the succeeding paragraphs are planned.

53. *Encouragement of indigenous Fisheries through Training and Subsidy.*—This project is intended to modernize fishing techniques and assist trained fishermen acquire motorized crafts and gears. The training will be in two systems:

(*a*) Group Fishing Training; and
(*b*) Fisheries Operatives Training School.

Group Fishing Training will provide for fishermen six month courses in fishing techniques, the care and handling of motorized crafts and gears and will be organized in ten and sixteen units (ten fishermen each) for sea-fishermen and river-fishermen respectively. The cost of the project is estimated at £68,980. The Fisheries Operatives Training School will provide more advanced fishing training (over six-months) which will include lessons in compass usage, simple navigation, running of engine, gear design and fabrication. The school which will be based at Warri and accommodate twenty-five entrants at a time entails a total expenditure of £98,398 over the Plan period.

54. In order to assist trained fishermen purchase motorized crafts and modern gears and facilitate the progressive mechanisation of indigenous fishing, a sum of £150,000 is earmarked for the provision of credit and grants.

55. *Landing Facilities and Supporting Service.*—One of the factors inhibiting the development of industrial fisheries in the State is the absence of adequate landing facilities and supporting services for fishing vessels, machinery, gear and equipment. In order to encourage fishing companies exploit fish resources, landing facilities with supporting services will be installed at Warri at a total cost of £134,125. Similar facilities will be provided at Madagho, Bilabiri and other locations in the next Plan period.

56. *Pilot Fish Farm and Demonstration Ponds.*—Considerable potential exists in the State for fish farming which is currently undeveloped. As a first step to the development of fish farming on a large-scale in order to supplement other methods of fish production, a thirty acre fish-farm in Benin West and demonstration nursery ponds in other Divisions will be established in this Plan period. The Pilot Fish Farm and demonstration ponds/nurseries are intended to develop appropriate technical and economic data and promote extension services for the improvement and encouragement of fish-farming. The estimated capital costs of the project total £164,600.

57. *Fish Processing, Preservation and Distribution.*—Owing to the inadequacy of the traditional method of fish preservation, storage and transportation, fish production in the State is characterized by high wastage and poor quality. Government will therefore initiate in this Plan period a scheme

to promote the growth of an efficient system of preserving and distributing good quality fish. For this purpose cold storage laboratories, transport and other facilities will be initially located in five centres (Warri, Sapele, Benin City, Agbor and Ubiaja) in the State at a total estimated cost of £211,000.

58. *Consolidation of Fishery Extension Services.*—A consolidation of Government Fishery administration and extension services will also be embarked on. Plans are already afoot to recruit the needed high-level manpower; and further traning of the existing personnel will be continued. In other to facilitate the mobility of extension services personnel, the Fisheries division will be equipped with water transport facilities at a capital cost of £10,800.

OTHERS

59. In view of the high priority accorded to Primary Production a block allocation of £940,230 has been set aside for general contingency and for other worthy projects that may be introduced in the process of programme implementation and review.

Table 4.1

PRIMARY PRODUCTION—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
Food and Livestock					
Seed Multiplication	24,010	46,000	45,000	44,990	160,000
Farm Machinery	5,000	50,000	52,000	73,000	180,000
Storage Facilities	—	82,500	2,500	—	85,000
Poultry Development	62,900	94,900	42,800	—	200,600
Piggery Development	21,000	33,500	37,700	42,900	135,100
Cattle Development	23,600	64,600	56,000	30,000	174,200
Animal Feed Production ..	38,000	93,000	—	—	131,000
Sub-Total	174,510	464,500	236,000	190,890	1,065,900
Farmers Crusade					
Rice Production	113,200	57,300	64,000	108,800	343,300
Cotton/Maize Production ..	116,200	69,800	52,200	62,400	300,600
Sub-Total ..	229,400	127,100	116,200	171,200	643,900

Cotton :					
Encouragement of Cotton Production	29,000	50,000	50,000	56,000	185,000
Cotton Ginnery	—	43,000	12,000	13,000	68,000
	29,000	93,000	62,000	69,000	253,000
Farm Settlements	70,000	90,000	106,000	112,900	378,900
Home Economics (Pilot Project) ..	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Rubber Projects :					
Materials and Equipment Scheme	(127,000)	—	—	—	(127,000)
Production Units..	16,420	32,850	32,850	32,850	114,970
Rubber Replanting	3,580	28,300	52,500	81,500	165,880
Seedling Supply Scheme ..	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
Sub-Total (Rubber)	50,000	91,150	115,350	144,350	400,850
Oil Palm Projects :					
Smallholders Project	—	62,420	60,750	76,410	199,580
Seedlings Supply Scheme ..	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Plantation	—	53,930	54,430	90,430	198,790
Sub-Total (Oil Palm)	20,000	126,350	125,180	176,840	448,370
Citrus (Seed Multiplication) ..	—	10,450	10,450	10,450	31,350
Cocoa Projects :					
Smallholders Project	—	28,130	36,840	81,370	146,340
Seedlings Supply Scheme ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Plantation	—	100,000	67,600	104,300	271,900
Sub-Total (Cocoa) ..	20,000	148,130	124,440	205,670	498,240
Research :					
General Agricultural Research ..	10,000	8,000	—	—	18,000
Citrus and Horticulture ..	3,000	1,000	—	—	4,000
Rubber Research (Institute, Iyanomo)	40,000	60,350	33,960	16,350	150,660
Sub-Total (Research) ..	53,000	69,350	33,960	16,350	172,660
Publicity and Information ..	—	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000

Forestry :					
Forest Regeneration	25,000	188,500	185,000	184,500	583,000
Other Projects	15,000	39,000	31,700	31,300	117,000
Sub-Total (Forestry)	40,000	227,500	216,700	215,800	700,000
Veterinary :					
Clinics and Sub-Clinics	10,700	15,900	12,600	3,900	43,100
Veterinary Investigation Centre and Feed Units	16,500	7,500	7,500	10,000	41,500
Diagnostic Unit	—	6,000	6,000	—	12,000
Transport Facilities	1,400	1,400	600	600	4,000
Sub-Total (Veterinary)	28,600	30,800	26,700	14,500	100,600
Fisheries Projects	40,010	250,000	250,990	309,000	850,000
Others	—	100,230	400,000	440,000	940,230
GRAND TOTAL	754,520	1,840,560	1,830,970	2,083,950	6,510,000

Table 4.2

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	1972–73 £	1973–74 £	*Total* £
Food and Livestock (av.)	95,600	95,600	95,600	95,600	382,400
Farmers Crusade	—	—	15,000	25,000	40,000
Rubber Development	—	15,000	10,000	10,000	35,000
Oil Palm Development	—	45,500	46,500	42,200	134,200
Cocoa Development	—	24,200	25,600	38,200	88,000
Agric. Research	102,000	111,000	132,000	135,000	480,000
Publicity and Information	13,000	18,800	24,700	22,400	78,900
Forestry (av.)	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	302,000
Veterinary	25,800	27,300	28,700	28,700	110,500
Fisheries	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	28,000
Total £	315,900	420,900	461,600	480,600	1,679,000

Estimates's only where expected net addition to Government recurrent costs are appreciable.
av.—average.

Table 4.3

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

A.—SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE

	Capital Expenditure £	*Addition to Recurrent Costs* £	*Total Expenditure* £
Food and Livestock	1,065,900	382,400	1,448,300
Farmers Crusade	643,900	40,000	683,900
Cotton Development	253,000	—	253,000
Farm Settlements	378,900	—	378,900
Home Economics	6,000	—	6,000
Rubber Projects	400,850	35,000	435,850
Oil Palm Development	448,370	134,200	582,570
Citrus Development	31,350	—	31,350
Cocoa Projects	498,240	88,000	586,240
Research	172,660	480,000	652,660
Publicity and Information	20,000	78,900	98,900
Forestry	700,000	302,000	1,002,000
Veterinary	100,600	110,500	211,100
Fisheries	850,000	28,000	828,000
Others	940,230	—	940,230
Total .. .. £	6,510,000	1,679,000	8,189,000

Table 4.4

RUBBER PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING UNITS

Year	*No. of Units*	*Location (Division)*	*Acreage*
1970–71	2	Benin West Urhobo West	1,000
1971–72	4	Benin East Urhobo East Ishan Aboh	2,000
1972–73	4	Benin West Urhobo East Ishan Aboh	2,000
1973–74	5	Benin East Benin West Urhobo East Ika	2,000
1974–75	5	Benin East Benin East Ishan Asaba Warri Isoko	3,000
Total	20	20 locations	10,000 acres

PROPOSED LOCATION AND COSTS OF VETERINARY CLINICS

Clinics	*Sub-clinics*
(1) Agbarho	(1) Obetim
(2) Auchi	(2) Bomadi
(3) Igarra	(3) Abudu
(4) Ogwashi-Uku	(4) Oleh
(5) Sapele	(5) Orerokpe
(6) Ughelli	(6) Sabongidda-Ora
(7) Uromi	(7) Asaba

CAPITAL COSTS

6 Clinics: 5 at £3,900 each and 1 at £3,300	£	22,800
7 Sub-Clinics at £2,900 each	£	20,300
Total	£	43,100

Chapter V

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The policy of the Mid-Western State Government to boost up industrial production in order to strike a balance between agricultural development and industrial growth rests on the following objectives:

(*a*) to promote the expansion of existing small-scale industries;

(*b*) to attract overseas industrialists to invest in industries with a view to making use of local resources, employing indigenous labour and providing opportunities for them to acquire technical skill and managerial experience;

(*c*) to confine Government participation in industries to the extent that will encourage private initiative and efforts of indigenous and overseas investors;

(*d*) to raise the volume of employment and gernerally to raise the standard of living of the people;

(*e*) to create a favourable climate for indigenous and overseas investors (e.g., tax policy, tariff protection, capital allowance, etc.);

(*f*) to provide suitable infrastructural facilities that will induce investors to establish industries in the State; and

(*g*) to encourage the processing of local agricultural products with a view to adding value.

2. The three industries, namely: Ukpilla Cement, Asaba Textile and Ughelli Glass, established during the 1964/68 Development Plan are still finding their feet owing to the civil war. The last two went into production before the civil war but were hard-hit by the rebel occupation of the Mid-Western State from August to October, 1967. Much damage was done to the Asaba Textile Mills owing to its proximity to the war zone. The Ukpilla Cement Factory has not gone into production. It is the aim of policy during the Plan period to ensure that proper feasibility studies are undertaken and thoroughly evaluated before Government embarks on any new industrial project.

REHABILITATION OF EXISTING INDUSTRIES

3. During the Plan period efforts will be mainly directed to the rehabilitation of the following industries:

(*i*) Ughelli Glass Factory;
(*ii*) Ukpilla Cement Factory;
(*iii*) Asaba Textile Mill.

At present these last two factories are dormant but efforts are being made to get them into production soon. On 26th January, 1970, a management agency agreement was signed for the Ukpilla Cement Factory. The cost of rehabilitating the three factories is estimated as £2 million.

MIDWEST MULTI INDUSTRIES PROJECT

4. Efforts will be made during the Plan period to complete the factory buildings and the installation of machinery in the multi-purpose Industrial project in which Government is in association with the firm of Messrs Davis of America. The Mid-Western State Government holds 40 *per cent* of the shares and Messrs Davis of America the remaining 60 *per cent*. When completed, the Factory will manufacture bicycle tyres and tubes, storage batteries, car and lorry batteries, etc. The factory is located near Benin City and the Government share capital due for payment during the Plan period will be £180,000.

PALM KERNEL CRUSHING PLANT

5. Government will continue its negotiations with interested foreign investors for the establishment of a Palm Kernel Crushing Plant which has been estimated to cost £970,000 out of which the Government will contribute £203,000 during the Plan period.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

6. This is a United Nations Development Programme assisted project. Various small scale industrial projects have been identified and feasibility surveys carried out on them with the assistance of an International Labour Organisation expert on Small Scale Enterprises. More projects will be investigated during the period and Government expenditure is expected to be about £400,000. Some of the studies will be made available to private persons who wish to establish such industries. In addition, Government will guarantee capital to the extent of £600,000 for the facilities offered by the Small Enterprises Corporation as part of the Project. Arrangements are already

on hand for the establishment of four units of the project and United Nations technical assistance is being sought for the implementation of the programme. Below is a list of some of the Small Scale industries that will be developed during the Plan period:

Brick and Ceramic Industry;
Rope, Twine and Matting Industry;
Soap Industry;
Starch Industry;
Tomato Industry;
Razor Blade Industry;
Wood Utilisation Industry;
Laundry Industry.

BENDEL INSURANCE COMPANY

7. In 1969 the Mid-Western State Government jointly launched with the private sector the Bendel Insurance Company Limited. Some of the objectives for which the company is established are:

(*a*) to carry on in any part of Nigeria all or any of the business of Insurance, re-insurance, under-writing, including life, burglary, personal accidents, all risks, workmen compensation, cash and goods in transit, vehicles and Marine insurance;

(*b*) to harness and utilise the scarce savings of Mid-Westerners for the State Development programmes;

(*c*) to arouse consciousness in the saving habits of Mid-Westerners by encouraging them to invest their otherwise dormant saving in Government-sponsored projects and enterprises;

(*d*) to carry on any other trade or business whatsoever which can, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be advantageously carried on by the Company in connection with or as ancillary to any of the above business or other general business of the Company.

8. The authorised share capital of the company is £100,000 raised through shares participation. The Government of the Mid-Western State of Nigeria owns the controlling share of 51 *per cent* and members of the private sector, the remaining 49 *per cent*. It is interesting to note that by January, 1970 the shares for the private sector had been over-subscribed by £1,500. The over-subscription of the shares of the Bendel Insurance Company by over 1,500 shares of £1 each shows the measure of implicit confidence which the people of the Mid-Western State have in their Government. During the Plan period the Government will pay up its balance share capital of £6,800.

BENDEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED AND BENDEL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

9. Some of the functions of the two companies jointly owned by the Government and the private sector are:

(*i*) To carry on the business of all types of steel and other metal constructions;

(*ii*) To carry on all types of building and road constructions;

(*iii*) To carry on the business of automobile engineering;

(*iv*) To carry on all types of engineering, plumbing, joinery and electrical business;

(*v*) To carry on the business of forwarding and clearing generally;

(*vi*) To import, sell, manufacture, make and generally trade in building and construction plans, stores and other materials generally used in any of the above mentioned businesses.

The Midwest Government has already paid £100,000 as part of its share capital to the two companies. During the 1970–74 Plan period, the Government will contribute another sum of £100,000.

NEW NIGERIA BANK

10. Negotiations for the establishment of a Commercial Bank by the Mid-Western State Government have reached an advanced stage. The authorised capital will be £2 million divided into 2 million shares of £1 each. The Mid-Western State Government will hold 51 *per cent* of the shares and the private sector 49 *per cent*, of which foreign interest will not be more than 24 *per cent*. The position of the Government in the bank will ultimately be reduced to that of a minority shareholder. The bank will perform all the operations of a commercial bank. During the Plan period, the Mid-Western State Government subscription to the share capital will be £500,000.

JOINT ENTERPRISES

11. The Mid-Western State Government will continue to participate in joint enterprises with the private sector. The mere fact of Government participation will stimulate the interest of the private sector in profitable ventures which the latter alone could not have otherwise undertaken. A sum of £100,000 is ear-marked for Government contribution to joint enterprises.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

12. In pursuance of its objective of providing adequate infrastructural facilities capable of inducing investors to establish industries in the State, Government has decided to establish industrial estates in various parts of the State. For the Plan period, however, emphasis will be laid on the establishment of Industrial estates at Warri, Benin and Sapele. Preliminary operations on the sites will start soon. A sum of £373,000 has therefore been provided for expenditure on the project within the Plan period.

INVESTMENT IN NEW INDUSTRIES

13. 1. **Drilling Company:**

During the Plan period, Government will establish a drilling Company which will undertake various forms of drilling. A sum of £200,000 is earmarked for this purpose.

13. 2. **Oil Industry:**

A sum of £100,000 has been earmarked for Government's participation in the oil industry during the Plan period.

13. 3. **Others:**

It is proposed that the undermentioned industries would be established in suitable areas of the State. Feasibility studies are already being undertaken on some of them:

Hotel Development;
Tube and Tyre Factory;
Brewery;
Alcohol Distillation;
Paper Industry;
Rubber Processing Industry.

A block sum of £700,000 has been provided for these industries during the Plan period.

LOAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE SECRETARIAT

14. It is the policy of the Government to assist in the development of viable Co-operative Societies of small businessmen and industrialists. Government has therefore guaranteed a loan of £100,000 to enable the Co-operative Movement construct a Secretariat in Benin City.

LOANS AND GRANTS TO STATUTORY CORPORATIONS

15. It is proposed to give loans to Statutory Corporations/bodies that submit viable projects during the Plan period. A sum of £400,000 is earmarked for this purpose.

Table 5.1

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

£'000

Project	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
1. Rehabilitation of Existing Industries ..	1,500	500	—	—	2,000
2. Midwest Multi-Industries Project ..	—	60	60	60	180
3. Palm Kernel Crushing Plant	—	—	101	102	203
4. Small-Scale Industrial Projects	100	100	100	100	400
5. Bendel Insurance Company	7	—	—	—	7
6. Bendel Construction Company Limited	100	—	—	—	100
7. New Nigeria Bank	100	150	150	100	500
8. Joint Enterprises	25	25	25	25	100
9. Industrial Estates	73	150	150	—	373
10. Investment in New Industries:					
(*i*) Drilling Company	—	100	100	—	200
(*ii*) Oil Industry	—	—	—	100	100
(*iii*) Others	80	20	200	400	700
11. Loan for Co-operatives Secretariat ..	50	50	—	—	100
12. Loans and Grants to Statutory Bodies	100	100	100	100	400
Total	2,305	1,385	936	737	5,363

Chapter VI

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

As in the 1964/68 Plan, roads and bridges dominate this sector. Apart from the Patani-Evreni-Ughelli-Effurun road, feeder roads are given greater prominence in the Plan. The road programme under the self-help scheme concentrates on feeder roads. Water and rural electrification also come under this sector. The objective in this sector is to have a strong infrastructure.

Roads and Bridges

2. The choice of roads included in this plan is to a very great extent based on economic reasons and "balanced" development. It is felt that whereas good roads are also desirable as a social amenity to the people, nevertheless, this type of development can only safely be undertaken by a nation with sound economic foundation. Hence the emphasis is on those roads that will promote the economic advancement of the nation to such a stage where she will be able to generate enough real resources needed for a self-sustained growth.

Construction of Effurun-Ughelli-Evreni-Ohoro-Patani and Patani-Kpakiama Road

3. The road when constructed will link towns in Western Ijaw, hitherto severed from the rest of the State, especially the oil rich areas of Urhobo and Aboh Divisions, with Ahoada in the Rivers State. This will enable the agricultural products and fish available in the Niger Delta in commercial quantities to reach the other parts of the country. It is proposed that the road will have a 24-foot bitumen surface carriage-way with 9 feet of verges on each side.

4. The estimated cost of construction including bridges, culverts, etc. is £5.00 million. The foreign exchange component is 50 *per cent* of the estimated total cost while the recurrent expenditure on the maintenance of the road is £500 per mile.

Reconstruction of Ughelli-Obodetti-Ashaka Road

5. This is an existing road linking the oil fields in Isoko, Urhobo and Aboh Divisions with the commercial and industrial port of Warri. The road which was constructed for very low traffic density, has a 12-foot bitumen surface carriage-way with 5-feet of verges on either side. It is proposed to reconstruct this road to have a 24-foot bitumen surface carriage-way with 9-foot verges on each side. The estimated expenditure for reconstruction including bridges, culverts, etc. is £620,000 during the plan period. No additional recurrent expenditure will be generated. The project will be executed by contract to be supervised by the Ministry of Works and Transport.

Ovu-Ughelli-Road

6. This road links the Sapele-Abraka-Agbor road with the Effurun-Ughelli road. A sum of £762,000 is ear-marked for its construction during the Plan period.

Auchi-Sabongidda-Ora Road

7. A sum of £396,000 has been allocated to this road.

Improvements to Various Minor Roads

8. A sum of £700,000 has been allocated to various minor road projects to be undertaken during the Plan period. Those already determined are listed in the table at the end of this Chapter. The others are to be determined later.

U.N. Road Survey

9. A survey of the transportation system of the State will be undertaken during the Plan period. It is estimated that this State's contribution to the project will be about £70,000.

VARIOUS BRIDGE WORKS

10. *Orhionmwon Bridge.*—The proposed Orhionmwon river bridge will be at Ikpe, 24 miles East of Benin on the Benin-Sakpoba road. The distance from Sakpoba to Benin City *via* Ikpe is 33 miles while the distance of the present route *via* Abudu is 64 miles. The construction of the 500-foot

bridge will further reduce the distance from Benin City to Ugo the Iyekeorhionmwon District Council Headquarters by 12 miles, while several villages which appear to be cut off as a result of transport difficulties will enjoy transport facilities between Sakpoba and Benin City *via* Ikpe. The people of Iyekeorhionmwon have for the past few years been making representations to the Government for the construction of this bridge in view of the economic importance of Benin-Ikpe-Sakpoba road. As a demonstration of their seriousness the tax payers in Iyekeorhionmwon District have agreed to contribute 5*s* each per annum during the Plan period and the expected collection is £8,000. This is in addition to the expected voluntary donations. It is pertinent to mention at this junction that Iyekeorhionmwon District is one of the major suppliers of food stuffs to Benin City. The timber trade which gives a good percentage of the State's revenue will also be further enhanced. The estimated cost of the Orhionmwon bridge is £172,000. The bridge would have a 24-foot wide deck and a total length of 500 feet.

11. *Ovia Bridge (Iguoriakhi).*—The proposed Ovia river bridge at Iguoriakhi will link Siluko with Benin City. Iguoriakhi is 17 miles from Benin City along the Benin-Siluko Road. It is necessary to construct this bridge in order to make possible the flow of food and other agricultural products inluding timber from Iyekovia District to the urban centres of Benin, Sapele, Warri and the environs.

12. It is proposed to construct the Ovia bridge to have 24-foot wide deck and a total length of 480 feet. The estimated cost is £175,000 and the construction will be in 1972/73. The Ministry of Works will supervise the contract. As in Iyekeorhionmwon, the poeple of Iyekovia are also making concerted efforts to make financial contribution to the bridge construction. The distance from Benin, to Iguobazuwa, the Iyekovia District Council Headquarters will be reduced by 15 miles. The inhabitants of Iyekovia are very good farmers and the construction of the Ovia Bridge will further strengthen the agricultural infrastructure in that area—for the benefit of the State economy.

13. *Ewatto Bridge.*—This bridge which lies on the Ubiaja-Ewatto road will be reconstructed at an estimated cost of £8,000.

OUTSTANDING CONTRACT LIABILITIES

14. Payments totalling £38,200 for contract No. WR/160 West Coast Buildings will be made during the Plan period to bring the contract to an end.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

15. The sum of £450,000 has been allocated for the purchase of plant and equipment for road development.

BENIN CITY DRAINAGE

16. This project is already in progress and it is estimated that the sum of £500,000 will be required to complete it.

WATER

17. Water in the Mid-West is not just a social amenity, ***per se***, but a revenue yielding project. Where pipe-borne water is provided, every taxable adult pays £1. 10*s* 0*d* per annum as water rate. For effective water administration, there is a Water Board with area offices. The self help water project dealt with in Chapter X below will form an integral part of the State water scheme.

18. The cost-benefit analysis of the water project in Ekiadolor Area—an area where accessibility to water supply is really a major problem—shows a ratio of 1: 4. During the Plan period there will be a thorough assessment of the need for water in an area *vis-a-vis* other areas. The ability of the people in an area to pay for water after the construction work, as an economic service, will be another criterion. Various areas where water is needed will be put on the State "scale of preference" but high priority will be given to rural water supply.

19. During the Plan period, £3·7 million will be earmarked for new water projects and the extension of the existing ones. Out of this amount £100,000 will be used as grants-in-aid to communities undertaking water projects under the self-help scheme. The water Board will be expected to finance some of its water projects from the rates collected.

SPEED BOATS FOR THE RIVERINE AREAS

20. One of the main factors contributing to the slow development of the riverine areas is transport difficulty. The local river transport is infrequent and unreliable. The result is that the riverine areas are seldom visited by field extension workers. To overcome this difficulty, Government intends to provide such workers with speed boats costing £70,000 with a total additional recurrent expenditure of £10,000 in 1970-74. The boats will be based in Bomadi, Burutu, Koko and Warri.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

21. A sum of £948,000 has been earmarked for the electrification of the following towns and villages during the Plan period:

Ewu Scheme
- Ewu
- Irrua
- Ekpoma
- Uromi
- Agbede
- Ubiaja

Agbor Scheme
- Agbor
- Umunede
- Igbanke

Umutu Scheme
- Umutu
- Urhonigbe
- Obiaruku

Auchi Scheme
- Auchi
- Jattu
- South Ibie

Sabongidda-Ora Scheme
- Sabongidda-Ora
- Uhomonra
- Uzalla
- Afuze
- Iruekpen

Kwale Scheme
- Kwale
- Ashaka

Extension of Warri to Effurun

Other Towns

Patani
Ojobo
Batere
Ode-Itsekiri
Abudu
Iguibazuwa
Akwukwu
Ibillo
Illue-Ologbo
Gbokoda
Ososo
Bomadi
Abbi-Orogun
Oleh
Orerokpe
Ozoro
Abraka
Issele-Uku
Igarra
Ibusa
Ogwashi-Uku
Ehor
Agenebode
Ologbo
Agbaroh
Koko

Table 6.1

MID-WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1970–74 ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

£'000

Projects	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
ROADS AND BRIDGES					
1. (*a*) Patani-Evreni-Ughelli-Effurun ..	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400	5,000
(*b*) Patani-Kpakiama					
2. Ughelli-Obodetti-Ashaka	—	—	100	520	620
3. Ovu-Ughelli	686	76	—	—	762
4. Auchi-Sabongidda-Ora	50	100	146	100	396
5. Improvements to various minor roads					
(*a*) Ekpoma-Ohunmora-Sabongidda-Ora Road	40	—	—	—	40
(*b*) Auchi-Ibillo Road	70	—	—	—	70
(*c*) G.R.A. Road Extension, Benin City	5	—	—	—	5
(*d*) Ibillo-Lampese	—	—	100	40	140
(*e*) Equipment for Road Tests Laboratory	5	15	—	—	20
(*f*) Resealing and Rehabilitation of various roads	134	—	—	—	134
(*g*) Afuze-Eme-Ohunmora Road ..	50	35	35	—	120
(*h*) Ayegunle-Imeri Road	72	—	—	—	72
(*i*) Other Minor Roads	—	—	50	49	99
6. U.N. Road Survey	25	15	15	15	70
7. Various Bridge-Works:					
(*a*) Orhionmwon Bridge	—	72	100	—	172
(*b*) Ovia Bridge	—	—	75	100	175
(*c*) Ewatto Bridge	—	—	—	8	8
8. Outstanding Contract Liabilities ..	38	—	—	—	38
9. Plant and Equipment (Roads)	100	100	100	150	450
10. Benin City Drainage	324	176	—	—	500
WATER					
11. New Water Supplies and Extension to Existing ones	250	950	1,250	1,250	3,700
RIVER TRANSPORT					
12. Speed Boats for Officials in Delta ..	30	40	—	—	70
ELECTRICITY					
13. Rural Electrification	400	300	248	—	948
Total	3,279	3,079	3,619	3,632	13,609

Chapter VII

EDUCATION

The broad objective of educational development in the State is to expand all levels of education in order to provide and encourage "such training as will enhance the usefulness, status and dignity of its citizens."* Specifically in terms of economic development, the task is to meet the manpower needs of both this State and the Federation. The specific objectives and priorities relative to the various levels of education are embodied in the succeeding paragraphs.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

2. Educational programmes in this State have focused on schemes designed to raise the standard of the primary school system. Various measures including a sounder curriculum, merging of the existing schools into more viable units, improved organization and management of schools and the provision of better training for teachers and a more effective inspectorate, have contributed to some progress in this connection. A new integrated curriculum for a six-year course providing for the teaching of mathematics, manual arts, and elementary science in the top classes of primary schools has been issued. It is intended to maintain and improve on the progress so far made. Measures for upgrading the standard of the primary school system in the State are given increased emphasis in this Plan period.

3. *Primary School Buildings.*—In this Plan period, a capital sum of £1.5 million has been ear-marked for the building of 115 new schools in order to accommodate the annual increases in primary school population. Given current trends, projected primary school enrollment will rise from 84 *per cent* to at least 95 *per cent* of the primary school age-group in the last year of this Plan. Each school will accommodate 1,000 pupils and the annual building targets and cost are as follows:

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*Midwest Development Plan 1964/68.

Year	*Number of Schools*	*Costs £*
1970	25	325
1971	30	390
1972	30	390
1973	30	390
Total	115	1,495

A provision is made for the capital expenditure of £200,000 on the reconditioning and repairs of some of the existing primary school buildings which are generally sub-standard. The measure is intended as a stop-gap in this first phase of the primary school buildings programme.

4. *Government Schools.*—Within the primary schools building programme, a special provision has been made for rebuilding the ten Government Primary Schools at an estimated capital expenditure of £240,000, out of which £40,000 will be expended on Government Primary School, Benin City. The school will provide accommodation for 3,000 pupils and will be the first of a number of large scale primary schools which will be built in other major urban areas in due course.

SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION

5. The broad objectives and priorities relative to Secondary Grammar School education have been to rectify errors in the system, discourage the negative attitude toward non-white-collar jobs and develop this level of the educational system as the base for further education and manpower training and as direct supplier for the labour market. Recent achievements include a curriculum overhaul and diversification, increased secondary school enrolment and a fuller utilization of existing facilities. A broadened curriculum providing for a minimum of eleven subjects has been formulated and the subjects include: Agriculture, Metal Work, Wood Work, Technical Drawing, Commercial Subjects and Home Economics. The number of primary school pupils enrolled in the first year in Secondary Grammar Schools increased from 4,600 in 1965 to 9,500 in 1969. Secondary Schools with adequate accommodation have been encouraged to expand to treble and even quadruple streams in order to fully utilize the existing facilities. The Secondary Grammar School projects in this Plan period, which follow in the paragraphs below, are developed as extension of these objectives and progress.

6. *Expansion of Classroom Accommodation in Secondary Grammar Schools.*—A grant of £80,000 has been provided to assist non-government Grammar Schools to expand classroom accommodation as a result of the annual increases in student population. In addition fourteen new Grammar Schools will be established at an estimated cost of £280,000.

7. *Government Colleges.*—The Plan to rebuild *Edo College, Benin City* on a new site, which has long been in the pipe-line, will be implemented in this Plan period at an estimated capital cost of £250,000. The project will permit the expansion (which is less economic in the existing site) of the institution up to quadruple streams giving a student population of 720 when the project is completed. The I.D.A. is expected to contribute about 60 *per cent* of the estimated cost of the project.

8. An estimated capital sum of £65,000 will be spent on the provision of staff Quarters, three Science Laboratories and two hostels in *Government College, Ughelli* which will also be expanded to quadruple streams.

9. *Queen's School, Benin City.*—When Edo College is rebuilt on a new site, the present premises will be utilized for the establishment of a Government College for girls. The College will start with an in-take of 80 students for Higher School Certificate class and 100 students for the first year class in 1972/73. A capital sum of £10,000 is ear-marked for the project.

10. *Higher School Certificate (H.S.C.) Science Laboratories.*—Science Laboratories and equipment will be provided for the newly approved H.S.C. classes in Anglican Girls' Grammar School, Ughelli and St. Maria Gorreti Girls' Grammar School, Benin City. The estimated capital expenditure totals £18,000 for buildings and £12,000 for equipment; i.e. a total of £30,000.

11. *Science Expansion in Secondary Grammar Schools.*—In line with government policy to encourage science teaching in Secondary Grammar Schools, a sum of £90,000 has been set aside to grant-aid schools annually during the Plan period.

12. *Games Development.*—A special provision of £20.000 will be made for the purchase of games equipment, with emphasis on the development of hockey and cricket facilities.

13. *Metal and Wood Workshops in Secondary Grammar Schools.*—In line with the diversification of the curriculum for secondary schools, metal and wood workshops will be provided for ten schools at an estimated cost of £100,000. Other schools will be provided for in subsequent Plan periods.

TEACHER TRAINING

14. Since 1964, educational programming in this State has continued to give a high priority to teacher training because development of other levels of education depends to a considerable degree on the availability of well-trained and competent teachers. Much progress has been made. Teacher training in the State has been upgraded to a minimum level of Grade II Teachers' Certificate and the curriculum of Teacher Training Colleges has also been diversified to include General Science and Elementary Mathematics in line with the introduction of these subjects into the Primary School curriculum. Recently, the duration of Grade II Teacher Training was lengthened to five years with the expectation that the products of these institutions would also obtain the General Certificate of Education or the West African School Certificate.

15. The training of teachers at higher levels up to N.C.E. standards will receive increasing emphasis in view of the dearth of qualified teachers for the Secondary School system and Teacher Training Colleges. The teacher training projects in this Plan period aim at a quantitative and qualitative expansion commensurate with the increasing needs of the educational system.

16. *Teacher Training Colleges: Science Laboratories.*—Government will now assume complete responsibility for the T.T.Cs. in the State. Science laboratory facilities will be provided in each of the colleges at a total estimated cost of £100,000.

17. *Repairs of damaged Teacher Training Colleges.*—A sum of £6,000 has been earmarked for the restoration of five Teacher Training Colleges which were seriously damaged or looted during the civil war.

18. *Abraka College of Education.*—The College which will produce teachers holding the Nigerian Certificate of Education (NCE) qualification started operation in 1969 in the premises of the former Government Teachers Training College, Abraka, with a student in-take of sixty which will rise to ninety annually from 1970 onwards. The major constructional phases in the establishment of the College will be in this Plan period. The total capital expenditure on the project is estimated at £489,000 (including £84,000 for equipment). The UNDP will assist the project up to the value of £32,000 in equipment and £311,000 for the costs of specialist teachers under Technical Assistance over a five-year period. The capital outlay in this Plan period is estimated at £365,000.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

19. In this Plan period an estimated sum of £100,00 will be spent on the development of library facilities in Secondary Grammar Schools, Teacher Training Colleges and the establishment in Benin City of the first one of the proposed State Libraries.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

20. The primary objective is to establish an integrated system of technical education which, among other things, will ensure the supply of artisans and technicians to meet the needs of the community. In this Plan period, the Trade-School system will be consolidated to provide for more relevant technical training in fewer, well-equiped schools. The level of technical education available in the State will now be raised to provide for the training of direly required high-level technical personnel.

21. *Trade Schools.*—A provision will be made for the capital expenditure of £200,000 on building/equipment and subventions of fourteen Trade Schools. Steps will also be taken to upgrade the quality of the teaching staff in these institutions.

22. *Technical High School, Benin City.*—The capital cost of this project is estimated at £800,000 and the capital outlay in this Plan period is estimated at £657,000. The Canadian Government will contribute £500,000 towards the cost of construction and equipment and provide teaching staff and assist in training Nigerians for the first five years of operation of the college. Capital costs of £157,000 will be borne by the State's Government and the Benin Divisional Council.

23. The School will provide facilities for the training of up to 600 students in preparatory technical courses; academic courses; Wood Work and Metal Work; Automobile, Electrical, Radio and Television Engineering; and Business Education.

24. *Auchi Technical College.*—A sum of £70,000 has been earmarked for the building of Staff Quarters and a hostel for female students in the Auchi Technical College.

25. *Institute of Technology.*—The Institute of Technology will be established in the State in this Plan period at a tentatively estimated capital cost of £2,300,000. The institution will provide degree courses in areas which have not been filled by the existing Nigerian Universities and where there have been progressive demands by the industrial and other sectors of the economy.

26. There will be two faculties of six Departments each:

Faculty of Basic Sciences	*Faculty of Engineering*
Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, and Geology Departments	Petro-Chemical, Materials Technology (including Metallurgy) Geophysical, Agricultural, Industrial and Automative Engineering Departments.

The projected student population is 280, initially, rising to 640 by the fourth year of the operation of the college.

ADULT EDUCATION

27. *Adult Education College (Eweka Academy), Benin.*—Underlying this project is the objective to provide opportunities for people outside the normal school systems to obtain the Higher School Certificate or G.C.E. in Science and Arts courses, and qualifications in Commercial Subjects (including Secretarial Courses). The first phase of the project which is the establishment of the Science Department is already under implementation at an estimated capital cost of £30,000. The second phase, the provision of facilities for the Commercial Department, will be undertaken in this Plan period and the estimated capital outlay is £80,000 on buildings and equipment.

SCIENCE CENTRE

28. A Science Centre will be established in this Plan period at an estimated Capital cost of £25,000. The proposed functions of the Science Centre include:

(*a*) Integration of the physical sciences and biological sciences with the technical crafts and the general subjects of the schools curricula;

(*b*) Production of complete programme teaching kits including apparatus, text books, visual aids, etc., for the use of teachers and pupils;

(*c*) Investigation and production of resources materials specially designed to suit local conditions, and the development of techniques needed for the effective teaching of primary schools science under local conditions, using local equipment as far as possible;

(*d*) The use of the centre as a clearing house for ideas, and as a link between schools and Teacher Training Colleges, and other major modern science teaching reform projects.

The UNICEF has undertaken to assist the project in materials and equipment and provide a Science Adviser under Technical Assistance.

STUDENT FINANCING

29. The current level of capital allocation for student financing will be maintained at £180,000 per annum, giving a total of £720,000 over the Plan period. The components of the funds in terms of disbursement by use will continue to be guided by priorities dictated by various exigencies. Loan elements, and disbursements as incentives to scholarship and training in selected areas will remain important features of Government policy relative to student financing.

Table 7.1

EDUCATION

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1970–74

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
PRIMARY EDUCATION					
1. New School Buildings 2. Reconditioning of Old Buildings . . . . 3. Government Schools . .	325,000	545,000	545,000	520,000	1,935,000
SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL					
1. Classroom Expansion . .	—	30,000	30,000	20,000	80,000
2. Fourteen new Grammar Schools	—	50,000	100,000	130,000	280,000
3. Edo Government College . .	150,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	250,000
4. Government College Ughelli	60,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	65,000
5. Queen's School, Benin City	—	4,000	4,000	2,000	10,000
6. H. S. C. Science Laboratories	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
7. Science Expansion	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	90,000
8. Games Development . .	—	7,000	7,000	6,000	20,000
9. Metal and Wood Work shops	15,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	100,000
Sub-Total . . . . £	285,000	183,000	223,000	234,000	925,000

TEACHER TRAINING					
1. Teacher Training Colleges: Science Laboratories ..		60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
2. Repairs of Damaged T.T.C.		6,000	—	—	—	6,000
3. Abraka College of Education		200,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	365,000
Sub-Total	£	266,000	75,000	65,000	65,000	471,000
LIBRARY FACILITIES	£	—	40,000	30,000	30,000	100,000
TECHNICAL EDUCATION						
1. Trade Schools		28,000	50,000	60,000	62,000	200,000
2. Technical High School, Benin		70,000	250,000	240,000	97,000	657,000
3. Midwest Technical College, Auchi		34,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	70,000
4. Institute of Technology ..		238,000	1,060,000	682,000	320,000	2,300,000
Sub-Total	£	370,000	1,372,000	994,000	491,000	3,227,000
SCIENCE CENTRE		—	10,000	8,000	7,000	25,000
ADULT EDUCATION Eweka Academy		22,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	80,000
STUDENT FINANCING						
Scholarship and Loans* ..		(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(720,000)
Grand Total	£	1,268,000	2,245,000	1,885,000	1,365,000	6,763,000

A Recurrent Fund already exists (excluded from totals).

Table 7.2

EDUCATION

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	£	£	£	£	£
(1) New Schools	15	48	84	120	267
(2) Government Schools ..	2	10	15	20	47
Sub-Total	17	58	99	140	314

SECONDARY SCHOOLS					
Government Colleges (Edo and Ughelli)	10	15	18	21	64
Queen School	—	—	20	20	40
Sub-Total	10	15	38	41	104
TEACHER TRAINING					
Teacher Training Colleges (av.)	30	30	30	30	120
Abraka College of Education (av.)	130	130	130	130	520
Sub-Total	160	160	160	160	640
TECHNICAL EDUCATION					
Midwest Technical College (av.)	3	4	4	4	15
Institute of Technology ..	—	456	440	570	1,466
Sub-Total	3	460	444	574	1,481
ADULT EDUCATION					
Eweka Academy	10	10	10	10	40
Science Centre	—	5	10	10	25
Grand Total	200	708	761	935	2,604

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*Estimates only where induced additional recurrent expenditure is appreciable.
av.—average.

Table 7.3
EDUCATION

A SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE

PRIMARY EDUCATION	*Capital* £	*Addition to Recurrent Costs* £	*Total Expenditure* £
1. New School Buildings	1,495,000	267,000	1,762,000
2. Reconditioning of Old Buildings	200,000	—	200,000
3. Government Schools	240,000	47,000	287,000
Sub-Total	1,935,000	314,000	2,249,000

SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL			
1. Classroom Expansion	80,000	—	80,000
2. 14 new Grammar Schools	280,000	—	280,000
3. Edo Government College	250,000)		
4. Government College, Ughelli	65,000)	64,000	379,000
5. Queen's School, Benin City	10,000	40,000	50,000
6. H. S. C. Science Laboratories	30,000	—	30,000
7. Science Expansion	90,000	—	90,000
8. Games Development	20,000	—	20,000
9. Metal and Wood Workshop	100,000	—	100,000
Sub-Total	925,000	104,000	1,029,000
TEACHER TRAINING			
1. Teacher Training Colleges	106,000	120,000	226,000
2. Abraka College of Education	365,000	520,000	885,000
Sub-Total	471,000	640,000	1,111,000
LIBRARY FACILITIES	100,000	—	100,000
TECHNICAL EDUCATION			
1. Trade Schools	200,000	—	200,000
2. Technical High School, Benin City	657,000	—	657,000
3. Mid-west Technical College, Auchi	70,000	15,000	85,000
4. Institute of Technology	2,300,000	1,466,000	4,366,000
Sub-Total	3,227,000	1,481,000	4,708,000
Science Centre	25,000	25,000	50,000
ADULT EDUCATION			
Eweka Academy	80,000	40,000	120,000
STUDENT FINANCING			
Scholarships and Loans	(720,000)		(720,000)
Grand Total	6,763,000	2,604,000	9,367,000

Chapter VIII

HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

In view of the glaring inadequacy of the existing health and medical services relative to the State's needs, the broad objective of the health and medical programme is to accelerate as much as it is compatible with the rational allocation of the available resources, the development and expansion of the State's health and medical facilities to meet minimum requirements. A major Government policy to provide at least a hospital in each administrative Division has been practically accomplished. The policy will now be extended in terms of increasing a diversified coverage of the State with appropriate facilities for both curative and preventive medicine, together with the training of the required medical and health personnel. Government policy to encourage non-government agencies to develop new medical and health facilities and expand existing ones remains unchanged.

2. The specific objectives and priorities for the health and medical programme in the Development Plan period are:

(*a*) The reconstruction and repair of war-damaged facilities;

(*b*) Special provision of medical and health facilities in rural and semi-rural areas and places remote from existing facilities;

(*c*) Relatively increased emphasis on the development of basic health facilities and schemes for preventive medicine;

(*d*) Expansion of existing facilities;

(*e*) Accelerated training of medical and health personnel; and

(*f*) Provision for the increasing need for more specialized medical care.

Medical Projects

3. *New General Hospitals and Maternity Hospitals.*—In keeping with government objective to provide more medical facilities in rural and other areas remote from existing faciliteis, twelve General Hospitals and ten Maternity Hospitals will be established in relatively small towns, carefully selected and fairly distributed over the State. The *new General Hospitals* are to provide medical treatment for uncomplicated cases with which a general duty medical officer can cope. The *Maternity Hospitals* are to provide maternity and child welfare services in rural areas.

4. The estimated capital costs of the projects are £570,000 for the General Hospitals and £300,000 for Maternity Hospitals. The estimated recurrent costs over the Plan period are respectively, for General Hospitals and Maternity Hospitals, £378,000 and £325,000. The proposed locations of the General Hospitals are shown in Table 8.1.

5. *Reconstruction of Asaba General Hospital.*—The reconstruction, expansion and equipment of Asaba General Hospital which was damaged as a result of the civil war is estimated at a capital cost of £83,000 out of which a sum of £20,000 will be spent on expansion after the immediate restoration of the facility.

6. *Medical Centre, Benin City.*—Over the Plan period, a State Medical Centre will be established in three phases at an estimated cost of £1.6 million out of which £0.5 million will be expended on equipment. The total offshore components amount to £0.6 million. The project has provision for over 600 beds initially as folows:

Phase I	1970/71	360 beds
Phase II	1971/72	240 beds
Phase III	1972/73	To be determined.

7. The hospital will provide specialist care and treatment facilities for those patients suffering from illnesses which cannot be adequately treated in the existing peripheral general hospitals and medical centres in the Federation and particularly in the Midwest State. It will also provide casualty and emergency service. From the inception and commissioning of phase one, the hospital will provide facilities equivalent to those used elsewhere for teaching under-graduate medical students during their three years of clinical training. The hospital will also have a nursing school for the yearly intake of up to sixty students (initially).

8. The annual recurrent expenditure on the hospital is expected to rise from about £250,000 to about £500,000 when it is fully established.

9. *Expansion of Medical Circle Headquarters Hospitals.*—Each of the Medical Circle Headquarters Hospitals (except Benin) will be expanded to provide first-line specialist medical treatment. Costs of the initial expansion to be undertaken in this Plan period are shown below:

	£
Auchi Government Hospital	30,000
Agbor Government Hospital	35,000
Warri Government Hospital	250,000
Ughelli Government Hospital	100,000

The estimated additional recurrent costs associated with this expansion total £140,000 over the Plan period.

10. Benin General Hospital (Medical Headquarters for Benin East and West Divisions) which already provides some measure of specialist services will require £20,000 for further improvement.

11. The expansion of Auchi and Agbor and Ughelli Government Hospitals will also enable the hospitals to meet the minimum requirements (of the Nursing Council of Nigeria) for approval for the new standard of Nurse Training.

12. *Extension of Psychiatric Clinic, Uselu.*—The existing psychiatric hospital at Uselu which presently has twenty-four beds and caters for only mild mental cases will be expanded so that the clinic can take care of more lunatics in the State. At least twenty-four more beds will be provided and the Occupational Therapy Department will also be improved in order to help the rehabilitation of patients when they are discharged. A sum of £159,000 is earmarked as capital expenditure on the expansion. The anticipated increase in recurrent expenditure totals £60,000 over the Plan period.

13. *Expansion of Ossiomo Leper Settlement.*—The expansion of the Ossiomo Lepper Settlement will be undertaken at a capital outlay of £32,000.

14. *Medical Stores.*—The long recognized need for a State Medical Store, for bulk-purchased medical supplies before such supplies are distributed has become urgent. The hired buildings used at present are inadequate and insecure. A State Medical Store now under construction will be completed in the first year of the Plan period at an estimated capital cost of £62,000.

15. *T. B. Wards.*—Ideally, every General Hospital should have a T. B. Ward. The present method of treating T. B. cases in some hospitals on ward corridors is unsatisfactory. Steps have been taken to provide these wards in the existing Government Hospitals. In this Plan period, T. B. Wards will be provided for Oleh, Uzebba, Patani, Ojobo, Bomadi, Sabongidda-Ora and Orerokpe new General Hospitals. Each Ward will have sixteen beds and cost £6,000. The estimated capital cost of the seven wards therefore totals £42,000. Additional recurrent expenditure is estimated at £34,000 over the Plan period.

16. *Drug Manufacturing Factory.*—A drug manufacturing factory will be established in Benin City in 1970–71 at a capital cost of £10,000. The drug factory is expected to solve the problem of drug shortage in Government Hospitals. It will be concerned mainly with packaging and secondary manufacture of the most commonly used drugs.

17. *Eye Clinic.*—A provision of £7,000 has been made for the construction and equipment of an eye clinic in Benin City.

18. *Dental Centres.*—The objective is to have a Dental Centre in each of the Medical Circles of the State. Two centres already exist in Benin and Warri. The Benin Dental Centre will be extended while the building extension of the Warri Centre will be completed and equipped. New dental centres will be established in each of the other Medical Circle Headquarters Hospitals at Agbor and Auchi. The capital costs of each facility are as follows:

	Building £	*Equipment* £	*Total* £
Agbor Dental Centre	12,000	5,000	17,000
Auchi Dental Centre	12,000	5,000	17,000
Benin Dental Centre (Extension) ..	5,000	2,000	7,000
Warri Dental Centre	5,000	2,000	7,000
	34,000	14,000	48,000

HEALTH (PREVENTIVE SERVICES) PROJECTS

19. *Health Auxiliary Training School.*—The availability of trained personnel in adequate numbers is crucial for the development of sound basic health services in the State. At the moment there is a dearth of trained personnel for the health services. The aim in establishing a Health Auxiliary Training School in Benin City is to ensure the availability of personnel to meet present needs and the future requirements of vastly expanded health services.

20. The project will provide training facilities for the following health personnel (yearly numbers in brackets):

(*a*) Public Health Inspectors; (12)
(*b*) Community Nurses; (15)
(*c*) Dispensary Attendants; (12)
(*d*) Medical Field Unit Assistants; (12)
(*e*) Leprosy Inspectors; (12)
(*f*) Sanitary Overseers; (12)

21. The project will be executed in two phases at an estimated capital expenditure of £89,180. The estimated recurrent expenditure totals £87,000 in the Plan period.

22. *Basic Health Facilities.*—The development of basic health facilities is accorded high priority in the current Health and Medical Programme. These facilities, Dispensaries, Health Offices and Urban Health Centre, and Rural Centres in particular form the core of basic health organizations and are essential to the success of any programme for the control and eradication of communicable diseases such as yaws, small-pox and malaria. The greater the number of these facilities, the easier it is to implement successful disease control and eradication programmes. In this respect, the basic health services in the State are grossly inadequate, with the result that the current yaws eradication campaign will take longer time to complete, while a malaria eradication programme cannot yet be launched on the basis of the existing facilites. For instance, based on WHO's recommendation of one dispensary for 5,000 – 8,000 people about 500 dispensaries will be required to give adequate coverage to the Midwest, while existing dispensaries number only 142. The distribution of rural health centres is one to 30,000 at the moment. A major objective in this Plan period is therefore to increase the number of basic health facilities in the State.

(*i*) *Dispensaries.*—A provision of £207,180 has been made for the construction and equipment of forty-five dispensaries in this Plan from 1971–72 at the rate of fifteen dispensaries a year. The distribution of the dispensaries by location is shown in Table 8.4 Induced recurrent expenditure is estimated at £56,000 over the period.

(*ii*) *Health Offices and Urban Health Centres.*—In Health Offices and Urban Health Centres, preventive work in environmental sanitation and maternal and child health is carried out in relatively urban areas. During the Plan period it is intended to reconstruct four of these Centres in Benin City, Uromi, Asaba and Agbor. The estimated capital costs total £64,000.

(*iii*) *Rural Health Centres.*—Two Rural Health Centres, will be built in Uhi and Ukpilla at an estimated capital cost of £28,000 in the fourth year of the Plan. These rural health centres will provide facilities for minor maternal and child care as well as preventive measures and education in environmental sanitation. Over the period it is reckoned that the projects will generate £19,000 as recurrent expenditure.

(*iv*) *Dressing Stations.*—Government will assist the establishment of 100 Dressing Stations in the rural areas at an estimated cost of £10,000 in this Plan period.

23. *Chest (T.B.) Clinic, Benin City.*—A building consisting of two to three consulting rooms, about twenty beds, and diagnostic and laboratory facilities, will be constructed in the Chest Clinic at an estimated capital cost of £23,000 including £5,000 for equipment.

24. *Infectious Diseases Hospitals (I.D.H.).*– A capital sum of £20,500 will be spent on the construction and equipment of two Infectious Diseases Hospitals in Warri and Sapele. Each hospital will consist of two wards, sanitary annexes and residential facilities for two health staff and provide facilities for feeding the patients.

25. *Public Health Laboratory.*—The laboratory which will be built in Benin City, in 1973/74 entails a capital expenditure of £40,000, including £10,000 for equipment. The laboratory will provide facilities for the control, detection of communicable diseases and for monitoring water in order to ensure the safety of water in domestic use, and so forth. Recurrent expenditure is estimated at £12,000 over the Plan period.

26. *Staff Quarters.*—Eight Junior Staff Quarters will be provided at Ossiomo Leprosy Control Unit and Ekiadolor at a capital cost of £10,400 in 1971/72 and 1972/74 at the rate of four quarters yearly. The existing quarters are old and inadequate.

SOCIAL WELFARE

27. *State Approved School, Sapele.*—In this Plan period, top priority will be given to the establishment of an Approved School in Sapele. The School will provide facilities for the training of hardened juvenile deliquents or those who have failed to respond to treatment through probation or related means. Approved school training in selected trades, including agriculture, carpentry, smithery and tailoring, will effectively prepare the trainees for adult life in a competitive environment and minimize the possibility of their becoming adult offenders. The estimated capital expenditure on the project is £80,000 in 1970/71 and the estimated annual recurrent expenditure amounts to £20,000.

Table 8.1

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 1970–74

	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	1972–73 £	1973–74 £	*Total* £
MEDICAL					
1. *New General Hospitals (12):*					
Ojobo, Patani, Bomadi, Sabongidda-Ora, Orerokpe, Benin East, Benin West, Agenebode, Ishan, Aboh, Oleh, Uzebba	176,000	134,000	156,000	104,000	570,000
2. *Maternity Hospitals (10):*	300,000	—	—	—	300,000
3. *Medical Centre, Benin City*	845,000	900,000	200,000	—	1,945,000
4. *Reconstruction and Expansion of Asaba General Hospital* ..	20,000*	—	—	—	20,000
5. *Expansion of Government Hospitals/Clinics*					
(*a*) *Medical Circle Headquarters General Hospitals*					
Agbor	—	35,000	—	—	35,000
Auchi	—	30,000	—	—	30,000
Benin	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
Warri	150,000	100,000	—	—	250,000
Ughelli	87,000	13,000	—	—	100,000
(*b*) *Others:*					
Uselu Psychiatric Clinic ..	34,000	125,000	—	—	159,000
Ossiomo Leper Settlement	—	32,000	—	—	32,000
Sub-Total (Item 5)	271,000	335,000	—	20,000	626,000

6. Medical Stores	62,000	—	—	—	62,000
7. T.B. Wards	—	18,000	24,000	—	42,000
8. Drug Factory	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
9. Eye Clinic	7,000	—	—	—	7,000
10. *Dental Centres*					
Agbor (New)	—	17,000	—	—	17,000
Auchi (New)	—	—	17,000	—	17,000
Benin (Extension)	—	—	—	7,000	7,000
Warri (Extension)	6,000	1,000	—	—	7,000
Sub-Total (Dental)	6,000	18,000	17,000	7,000	48,000
Total (Medical)	£1,697,000	1,405,000	397,000	131,000	3,630,000

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*For expansion only after the reconstruction will have been undertaken in the immediate rehabilitation—phase

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
HEALTH (PREVENTIVE)					
Health Auxiliary Training School	24,000	65,180	—	—	89,180
Basic Health Facilities					
(*i*) Despensaries (forty-five) ..	—	69,060	69,060	69,060	207,180
(*ii*) Health Offices/Urban Health Centres:					
Benin	—	16,000	—	—	16,000
Uromi	—	16,000	—	—	16,000
Asaba	—	—	16,000	—	16,000
Agbor	—	—	16,000	—	16,000
(*iii*) Rural Health Centres, Uhi and Ukpilla	—	14,000	14,000	—	28,000
(*iv*) Dressing Stations ..	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
Sub-Total (Item 2) ..	10,000	115,060	115,060	69,060	309,180

Chest (T.B.) Clinic, Benin City	—	23,000	—	—	23,000
I.D.H. Warri, Sapele	—	—	20,500	—	20,500
Public Health Laboratory, Benin City	—	—	—	40,000	40,000
Junior Staff Quarters, Ossiomo	—	5,200	5,200	—	10,400
Total (Health)	34,000	208,440	140,760	109,060	492,260
SOCIAL WELFARE					
Approved School	20,000	60,000	—	—	80,000
(Grand Total Health and Social Welfare)	£1,751,000	1,673,440	537,760	240,060	4,202,260

Table 8.2

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

ADDITIONAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE*

	1970–71	1971–71	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
MEDICAL	£	£	£	£	£
New General Hospitals ..	25	98	108	147	378
Maternity Hospitals	25	100	100	100	325
Medical Centre	—	250	400	500	1,150
Medical Circle:					
Agbor, Auchi, Warri, Ughelli	9	37	47	47	140
Uselu Clinic	10	10	20	20	60
T.B. Wards	—	2	12	20	34
Dental Centres:					
Agbor, Auchi, Warri.. ..	2	7	11	14	34
Sub-Total (Medical)	71	504	698	848	2,121

HEALTH (PREVENTIVE SERVICES)

Health Auxiliary Training ..	12	25	25	25	87
Forty-five Dispensaries ..	—	8	19	29	56
Rural Health Centres	—	3	8	8	19
Public Health Laboratory ..	—	—	—	12	12
Sub-Total (Health) ..	12	36	52	74	174

SOCIAL WELFARE

Approved School, Sapele	10	20	20	20	70
Grand Total (Health and Social Welfare)	93	560	770	942	2,365

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*The estimates are only for projects where additional recurrent expenditure induced by the programme is expected to be appreciable.

Table 8.3

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME

A SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1970–74

Projects	*Capital Expenditure* £	*Recurrent Expenditure (Net Generated)* £	*Total Expenditure* £
MEDICAL			
New General Hospitals	570,000	378,000	948,000
Maternity Hospitals	300,000	325,000	625,000
Medical Centre	1,945,000	1,150,000	3,095,000
Asaba Government Hospital	20,000	—	20,000
MEDICAL CIRCLES:			
Headquarters Government Hospitals ..	435,000	140,000	575,000
Uselu Psychiatric Clinic	159,000	60,000	219,000
Ossiomo Leper Settlement	32,000	—	32,000
Medical Stores..	62,000	—	62,000
T. B. Wards	42,000	34,000	76,000
Drug Factory	10,000	—	10,000
Eye Clinic	7,000	—	7,000
Dental Centres	48,000	34,000	82,000
Total (Medical)	£ 3,630,000	2,121,000	5,751,000

HEALTH			
Health Auxiliary Training School	89,180	87,000	176,180
Dispensaries	207,180	56,000	263,180
Health Offices/Urban Health Centres	64,000	—	64,000
Rural Health Centres	28,000	19,000	47,000
Dressing Station	10,000	—	10,000
Chest Clinic	23,000	—	23,000
I. D. H.	20,500	—	20,500
Public Health Laboratory	40,000	12,000	52,000
Junior Staff Quarters	10,400	—	10,400
Total (Health)	492,260	174,000	666,260
SOCIAL WELFARE			
Approved School	80,000	70,000	150,000
Grand Total (Health and Social Welfare)	£ 4,202,260	2,365,000	6,567,260

Table 8.4

LOCATION OF PROPOSED DISPENSARIES

ASABA:
Isheagu
Oleogbele
Obioh

ABOH:
Ozuodoh
Ndemili
Ezionum

BENIN EAST:
Ugianwen
Ugoneki
Oke

BENIN WEST:
Utekon
Owan
Ugbine

AKOKO-EDO:
Enwan Imievale
Lampesse
Ekpedo Imiava

IKA:
Boji Boji Agbor
Ekuku Agbor
Akumazi

ISHAN:
Ohinun-Uzea
Obeidu
Udo

ISOKO:
Ozoro
Ibu Ologbo
Emevor

Chapter IX

OTHER SOCIAL OVERHEADS

URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING

Town and Country Planning activities in the State are concentrated in the larger urban centres such as Warri, Benin, Sapele and Asaba. Even in these urban centres the impact of planning activities is just beginning to be felt. Two reasons may be adduced for this situation; firstly, the prevalent system of local planning organisation was parochial in character and influence. Secondly, the generally limited personnel both in terms of size and qualification, was detrimental to the implementation of development policies. Following the amalgamation of the old planning authorities and the Housing Corporation into a single and enlarged high powered body, the Bendel Development and Planning Authority, it is hoped that the machinery for better and more productive days in Town and Country Planning in the State has been set up.

2. It is expected that the 1970–74 National Plan period will embrace an increased volume of planning activities in the fields of urban, regional, and rural planning, in the State. The Bendel Development and Planning Authority has submitted proposals amounting to £3·54 million. However, the Government has agreed that a-once-and-for-all grant of £100,000 be made to the Authority to enable it to take off, on the understanding that a further sum of £100,000 might be given on loan to it if the Government is satisfied that this sum is required for viable projects. During the Plan period the £100,000 loan referred to above will be given to the Authority provided it submits viable projects.

3. In addition, negotiations have reached an advanced stage with the National Bank of Nigeria for £520,000 loan to the Authority to establish a housing estate at Warri and rebuild Warri/Igbudu Markets. The self liquidating loan will be guaranteed by the Mid-Western State Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

4. The major proposal in this section is the Secretariat Building which will be financed with a grant of £1 million from the Federal Government.

INFORMATION

5. During the 1970–74 Plan period, the possibility of establishing radio and television services and commercial printing will be explored. A sum of £500,000 has been earmarked for these activities.

TOWNSHIP MAPPING

6. In the Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan, 1964–68, a total amount of £225,000 was earmarked for township mapping, £18,000 for special mapping and £39,000 for special equipment. The mapping of Benin City at a total cost of £56,000 was completed in 1967. About three quarters of the work necessary for the mapping of Sapele, Agbor and Auchi and about one-half of the work for Warri and Asaba was done by 1968. On the whole, out of a total of £225,000 earmarked for township mapping, £97,000 was spent while £60,000 was disbursed on special mapping and special equipment The technical assistance contribution by the Governments of Canada and U.K. for the mapping of Benin, Sapele, Warri, Agbor and Uromi amounted to £86,000.

7. During the Plan period the work-in-progress will be completed at an estimated cost of £59,500. As a result of the experience gained from the first development Plan period, both from the point of view of capabilities and the demand for maps of township areas, the basis for the selection of areas to be mapped and types of maps for the particular areas, has now been reviewed. A new proposal has been drawn up to include the provision of 1: 1,250, 1: 2,500 and 1: 5,000 maps for nine township areas and the production of photo maps for 16 other towns.

8. The compilation of maps for township areas involves the following stages: aerial photography, field control survey, map compilation and printing. The selection of township areas for mapping has been based on the criterion that all Divisional Headquarters and all towns with a population of more than 10,000 people should have accurate maps for development purposes. Aerial photography of a much larger area will also be made to meet the mapping needs of areas which do not fall under the first two categories. This will cover 2,350 square miles at an estimated cost of about £9,000. The mapping of new township areas will cover an area of 152·4 square miles at an estimated cost of £76,200. Photo maps will cover 615 square miles at a cost of £3,090.

9. In this Plan period most of the mapping work will be carried out by the Survey Division of the Ministry of Lands and Housing. To this end more staff and equipment will be needed. (Table 2 below), The additional equipment required will cost £55,600.

10. The financial implications of the mapping proposals are summarized below.

Table 1

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL EQUIPMENT (£)

MAPPING PROJECT

Capital Cost	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
Township Mapping (Carried Over)	20,000	20,000	20,000	19,500	59,000
Aerial Photography	1,450	1,110	2,300	4,050	8,910
Photo Maps	400	890	820	980	3,090
Map Compilation	23,900	15,300	12,000	25,000	76,200
Equipment and Vehicles	10,800	10,300	13,500	21,000	55,600
Provision Required .. ..£	12,650	12,300	16,620	26,030	67,600

RECURRENT COST

Additional Staff Salaries	4,610	7,522	10,300	10,710	33,142
Other Charges Generated	1,319	2,288	3,108	3,108	9,623
£	5,929	9,810	13,408	13,818	42,765

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*No financial provision is required since the work will be undertaken by the Survey Division provided the equipment and staff complements are available.

Table 2

STAFF PROPOSALS

Post	*Existing*	*Proposed Increases*				*Total Increase*
	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1970–74
Surveyor-General, Group 5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Surveyor-General, Group 7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Principal Surveyor, Group 8	1	1	—	—	—	1
Senior Surveyor/Surveyor, Scale A(U) X/A	8	1	—	1	—	2
Senior Technical Officer, Scale C(T) 6	1	—	—	1	—	1
Higher Technical Officer, Scale C(T) 4,5.	4	—	1	—	—	1
Senior Survey Assistants, etc., Scale E 4, 5	4	1	1	—	—	2
Survey Assistants etc., Scale EIB,C,3	54	2	2	—	—	4
Technical Assistants, Scale F1,2,3.	10	1	1	—	—	2
Chainmen, Scale G1,2,3,4.	29	1	1	1	1	4
Unskilled Worker, Scale G1.	106	2	3	2	2	9

Table 3

OTHER SOCIAL OVERHEADS: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Projects	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Total	Recurrent Expenditure 1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Town Planning—Warri, Benin, Sapele and Asaba	10	20	30	40	100	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Housing Scheme: Warri/Igbudu	100	120	150	150	520	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Administrative Buildings ..	—	500	500	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Information	—	100	200	200	500	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Township Mapping	28	10	20	10	68	6	10	13	14	43
Total	138	750	900	400	2,188	6	10	13	14	43

Chapter X

DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

The economic and social aspects of every community are inter-related and both usually have overriding influence in the nature of society which evolves from every political system; hence these two related aspects must be treated together. Efforts will be made to strike a balance between ideals and performance. Sufficient care will accordingly be taken to include only those tested ideals which other civilised and harmonious States the world over have achieved. The development at the local level emphasises the contribution of every citizen to the overall economic and social development according to his ability, sharing equitably from the total production. To this end, the socio-economic system of the State would be regulated in such a way as to afford every citizen equitable opportunities, irrespective of his place of birth, beliefs or religion, in the development of the State.

2. The aim of policy in respect of development at the local level may be summarised as follows—

(*i*) to narrow the gap between the rural and the urban communities and to integrate the former into the nation's life;

(*ii*) to design measures that will improve the attitude and performance of Governmental field services towards the rural communities;

(*iii*) to evolve methods that will bring up-to-date devices within the reach of the rural people through a more effective co-operation among governmental agencies;

(*iv*) to promote the spirit of initiative and self-reliance in the rural areas by helping to organise them to realise their self-help projects;

(*v*) to design methods of mobilising the rural people and their local resources with a view to increasing their production/income that will help to raise their standard of living.

3. For easy realization of the above objectives economic planning would henceforth continue to start from below, that is to say that the development plan would be co-ordinated, making it flow downward from the State government and upward from the local level, thereby making it all involving. New organs to link the local communities with State planning machinery have been formed and named Divisional/District Planning Committees. More community development training courses will be organised for officials and the local leaders. In such short courses, agricultural, health and co-operative subjects will be stressed. The rural inhabitants will be more effectively organised and encouraged to embark on more self-help projects.

4. In the Mid-Western State, about seventy *per cent* of the population live in the rural areas and no marked increase in the rate of growth can be obtained unless the expansion of industry and increasing urbanisation are accompanied by a corresponding or greater increase in agricultural production and productivity. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has a detailed technical programme dealing with the supply of better seeds, introduction of new crops, and improved farming techniques. However, the mere provision of these facilities will not yield the desired results unless the farmers living in the villages in the Midwest participate in the programme right from the formative stage. A programme is very successful when it is related to other programmes dealing with the various needs of people; (such as health, education, co-operative services, marketing, water, roads and agriculture).

5. In the Development Plan 1970–74 high priority will be given to community projects which are not orthodox in nature, that is, those that involve little or no recurrent expenditure; but self paying and/or largely involving the labour and contributions of the local communities concerned. Secondly, emphasis will also be placed on projects that enhance physical productivity and production with short gestation period. It is considered that agricultural production and productivity can obtain the tremendous boost if there are better roads, better communication, better credit organisation, better marketing facilities, more effective co-operatives and better extension services. In stressing the role of planning from the grass roots the executive Ministries responsible for these activities become more important in the overall development of the rural economy.

6. Since the creation of the Mid-Western State in 1963 there has been a steadily growing tendency on the part of the government to improve the poor living conditions in the rural areas. The establishment of Farm Settle-

ments, Farmers Crusade, School Leavers Farms, Agricultural Credit Corporation, Rural Health Centres, and the construction of roads and bridges can be considered the beginning of Government programmes directed toward the rural areas.

7. In the 1970–74 Development Plan, Local Government Councils and the various communities are given ample opportunities, for the first time, to initiate projects to be implemented with government support and local voluntary contributions. In doing this the following characteristics of the Midwest rural areas are taken into consideration:

(*i*) There is a large administrative organisation through which many governmental services reach the rural areas;

(*ii*) There is a growing number of trained personnel that can be employed in village development programmes;

(*iii*) There is a local tradition in all parts of the Mid-Western State which dictates that when a common problem occurs all the village people would participate in its solution; an attitude that cannot be created in a community over-night;

(*iv*) In many villages the people are becoming aware of health problems good water supply, the benefits of education and the role of community self-help.

8. Although great efforts have been made to organise and build an administrative sector for providing services to the rural areas, there have been the following deficiencies in its implementation:

(*i*) The nearest State Government Unit to the village is on the Divisional level. In many respects it can be considered efficient, but the absence of some key Ministries or departments inhibits a successfully co-ordinated team work at this level.

(*ii*) In some villages there is seldom any fund for even small expenditure on some local cummunity development projects;

(*iii*) From the administrative point of view another hinderance to rapid rural development is that a communication channel that is both vertical and horizontal in the government system has not been properly set up. Consequently there is a gap in the communication channel between the administrators and the villagers. Thus programmes prepared at the top level remain generally unsuitable for meeting the needs of the people in the villages. The result is that the people either show indifference or sometimes resistance when the government tries to implement the programme.

9. In drawing up the local council/community development programme, various organizations were set up at the village and local council levels. Secondly, the co-operation of Ministries and departments involved in the implementation of projects was sought. It is the intention of the Government to strengthen the local planning organisation made up of local community leaders and the local representatives of executive Ministries and the local government council officials. The Local Planning Body will continue to help in determining the basic need and the available resources at the local level and in preparing draft proposal for solving the problems of the rural areas. Important in such draft proposals is the extent of the village participation and the local contributions in terms of human, physical and financial resources.

10. In the 1970–74 Development Plan self-help projects would be given the prominence they deserve. As stressed during the seminar on "Plan Preparation and Implementation" organised by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in May, 1969, for local council officials, only communities/villages that showed concrete evidence of their development intentions in terms of physical, human and financial contributions would receive government grants and support for their self-help projects. It is a principle of heaven helping those who help themselves within the framework of the national objectives.

11. Community Development grants are government funds made, from time to time as the need arises, to local communities in cash or kind to encourage them to initiate more self-help projects with a view to utilising local ideas, labour and other resources. Thus in community development a relationship is established between the village people and the Government wherein the efforts of the former are combined with those of the latter to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural areas. This relationship is based on the principle that people cannot be effectively mobilised unless they are allowed to share in the responsibility for their own development. In a way, the people assume the primary responsibility for their own development exercising their own initiative in planning and implementing projects that fulfil recognised local needs. The government in such cases plays the secondary role of providing the incentives and assisting the people with technical and/or material support which they need.

12. Arising from such a relationship will be faith on the part of the people in their own strength and justified progressive feeling of being able to tackle greater issues. To further strenghten the faith in organised self-help projects, the government will continue to assist deserving local communities in acquiring services or materials which would otherwise prevent them from engaging in approved community development projects. Such grants in aid are a device to encourage self-help projects and not a gift to be equally distributed among the divisions, districts or village communities.

13. It was not possible to some extent in the past to give grants at the right time owing to insufficient funds. In view of the vital role which self-help projects are expected to play in the 1970–74 Plan, communities that practically demonstrate their development intentions will be accordingly aided. In the case of Community Agricultural Projects, such grants would cover the cost of fertilisers and seedlings because of the vital role of agriculture in the Midwest economy. As much as practicable Community Development grants and/or loans will be made in kind and only in exceptional cases will government support be in cash.

14. Projects are generally classified into the following three categories in order of priority:

(*i*) Projects contributing to increased production and employment opportunities for Youth/Adults in rural areas, e.g., Co-operative Smoke-houses, Co-operative Farming, Village Industries having the support and approval of the appropriate Ministries.

(*ii*) Projects which help to strengthen the rural infrastructure; roads and bridges, rural water supply (such as spring development, dug wells pipe-borne water, etc.), market stalls, postal agencies, etc.

(*iii*) Projects that mainly provide social amentities, e.g., Youth or Community Centres, Village/Town Halls, Recreational Grounds, Village Libraries, Dispensaries, Maternity Centres, Community or Rural Health Centres, Community School Buildings, etc.

15. During the Plan period, government financial assistance will go mainly to projects (*i*) and (*ii*) above. However, interested communities could embark on projects under category (*iii*) and they will receive the necessary technical advice; but grants may not be forthcoming. The sectoral analysis of the projects at the local level now follows:

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

THE SCHOOL LEAVERS' FARM SCHEME

Objective of the Scheme:

16. The primary objective of the Scheme is to farm for a profit along modern lines. It is the declared policy of the Mid-Western State Government to diversify Agriculture with a view to increasing the wealth of the State and consequently raising the standard of living of its people. Pursuant to this policy as part of its general economic development programme, the Government decided to establish twenty School Leavers' Farm under its 1964–68 integrated Rural Development Programme to serve the following purposes:

(*a*) Attempt to reverse the trend of migration from the rural areas by making rural life more attractive and more congenial than it had been hitherto.

(*b*) Provide some gainful employment and livelihood for some primary school leavers who cannot be absorbed into the Public Service and commercial houses at the present level of the State development.

(*c*) Make better and fuller use of land where it is sparsely populated and provided free by the village communities.

(*d*) Increase and maintain the output of food and agricultural products by making rural areas more productive.

(*e*) Demonstrate to and educate farmers in the possibilities of large-scale farming.

Financial Support of School Leavers' Farm Scheme:

17. At present there are twenty School Leaver Farms with 684 participants in the Midwest. During the 1970–74 Development Plan period, concerted efforts will be made to bring into production the mature tree crops in the existing farms. Presently these young school leaver farmers have one basic problem in common—the acquisition of sufficient resources which will enable them to have an acceptable standard of living.

A.—Loans for Processing Mill and Materials in Fourteen Farms (Project A.)

18. Rubber and oil palm are maturing in the older school leaver farms but the participants have no capital. In this case, farm credit becomes an essential means to solving the problem in a realistic manner. During the Plan period, £5,000 loans, in kind will accordingly be given to each of the fourteen existing School leavers farms to purchase processing mills and anciliary materials for the production of dry rubber and/or oil palm products. The interest rate on the loans repayable in ten years will be 6 *per cent*. The mill and processing materials will belong to the School Leaver Farm Multi-Purpose Co-operative. Through the Co-operative, the young farmer is enabled to use modern equipment and mill which he, as an individual, could never have dreamt to own. A total sum of £70,000 is accordingly earmarked for the processing mills and equipment in fourteen school leaver farms during the Plan period.

B.—Grants and Loans to Four Farms (Project B)

19. Only four of the twenty existing school leaver farms will receive grants amounting to £15,000 during the Plan period. The grants will enable the participants to bring their tree crops planted in 1967 to maturity. £8,000 will also be needed as loans in kind for processing mills for cassava, rice, oil palm and rubber.

Repayment will be ten years at 6 *per cent* interest.

C.—Establishment of New Farms (6): (Project C)

20. It is proposed that during the Plan period, six new school leaver farms will be established. Each farm will have forty participants holding, each.

5 acres of tree crops
2 acres of food crops, and
½ acre of vegetable garden.

D.—During the 35-year life of the 290-acre project, the total capital expenditure will amount to £29,671 the operational cost, £330,895.

For the four-year Plan period, the figures are:

	Capital	*Operational*	*Total*
	£	£	£
5-acre tree crops ..	10,452	—	10,452
Food crops	—	9,750	9,750
Grand Total per Farm	10,452	9,750	20,202
For 6 Farms 1970–74 ..	62,712	58,500	121,212

21. The total financial contribution by the Government amounts to £94,500 for the tree crops and £25,800 for the arable food crops. These amount to 6.26 *per cent* of the participants contributions (plus the imputed value of their labour).

22. The benefit/cost analysis shows a ratio of 1.55 for tree crops and 1.5 for food crops. In terms of foreign exchange, this project will consume about 4.55 *per cent* of the foreign currency earned, i.e. £18,000 consumed *vis-a-vis* £390,000 earned.

11. RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

23. The Rural Development Division of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction with the help of the Ford Foundation and UNICEF employs the Rural Training Centre, Asaba as a Training Agency. The training programme is as follows:

(*i*) *School Leavers' Farm Scheme*—four to five days courses per year.

(*ii*) *Village Leaders*—six courses of three to four days' duration per year.

(*iii*) *Leadership Training Courses Okpe Centre*—three courses of three weeks' duration per year.

(*iv*) *Rural Development Organisers*—one course of forty-five weeks' duration.

(*v*) *Rural Development Workers' Course* of one year duration.

(*vi*) *In-Service Training of Community Development Staff*—on arrangement.

24. The Rural Development Division will, during this Plan period develop a core of staff and field workers to carry on Rural Development activities in the State to strengthen the present establishment. This becomes very necessary as a result of the expansion of the existing School Leavers' farms, ten Fishing Co-operative Societies, and fifty-three Co-operative Farmers Societies with special reference to the rehabilitation of displaced farmers.

25. The Midwest Rural Development Programme combines State Rural Extension Services and Community organistion for overall development. It was initially organised in units of 530 villages each known as "Block". By the end of the 1964/68 Plan about 150 of 539 villages had been covered and it was envisaged that, by the end of 1978, all rural villages would have come under the scheme. Although it may seem that community development has perhaps not achieved balanced programming, it nevertheless represents, at the local levels, the move or efforts to integrate social and economic programmes.

26. A total of 100 Rural Development Organisers was provided for in the 1964/68 Plan out of which seventy-four have been recruited and trained under the Training Programme with the assistance of Ford Foundation funds. Owing to the civil war which affected the Plan, this arrangement could not be accomplished to time. It is hoped that the Ford Foundation will continue to participate in the scheme and give some assistance for more personnel to be trained.

27. The present Training Programme is being made with the aim of obtaining funds that will greatly help to continue the training programmes concerned mainly with the settling of school leavers, multi-purpose co-operative and fishing farms in or near their own villages and also, to cope with the self-help development programmes in the State as follows:

Project I—Increase in the number of staff whose main work is the supervision of school leavers' farms, etc.

Project II—Training of village leaders and farm leaders.

Project III—Training of Rural Development Organisers who will supervise school leavers' farms and Co-operative farm and other development work in the village community.

The estimated capital cost is £69,520 with a recurrent cost of £61,000 during the Plan period.

WOMEN'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

28. The Mid-Western State has always provided for a women's programme and with the UNICEF assistance this programme is being expanded. It is hoped that by the end of the next Plan period the programme would reach the doorstep of every village family.

29. Since the launching of the Women's Training Programme in September, 1965, the programme has developed from a limited curriculum emphasising sewing and cooking skills to a broadly expanded programme. The broad objectives of the women programme are to prepare women and girls of marriageable age for the responsibilities and activities of home-making and the achievement of family well-being along the five major areas of food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, home improvement, child care and family relationship, and home management.

30. In order to achieve the above objectives, three grades of female staff have been approved for the Women's programme. Three types of training projects are therefore proposed.

TRAINING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISERS

31. This training is directed to the supervisory staff for the divisional and village level and is aimed at equipping the Rural Development Organisers for their supervisory work. Approval has been given for the training of eighteen of this grade of officers. So far eight Women Rural Development Organisers have been trained. Four Women Rural Development Organisers are currently participating in a training course for Rural Development Organisers along with their male counterparts, and the necessary machinery has been put into action for the training of women to complete the approved establishment of 18.

TRAINING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

32. These are council staff; but the responsibility for their training involves the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction (Rural Development Division), and the UNICEF. So far fifty-four of this grade of staff have been trained in two batches of twenty-four and thirty. The third batch of thirty Rural Development Workers commenced a year's training course in July, 1969, at the Women Rural Development Training Centre, Benin City. After training, the Rural Development Workers are posted to divisional and village centres where elementary home economics subjects are taught to women and girls of marriageable age. The Rural Development Workers work under the supervision of Rural Development Organisers.

33. In order that the programme will have an effective impact on the rural areas, the UNICEF has provided funds for the training of potential Village Voluntary Workers and local women leaders of women's clubs and organisations. These type of workers will have short intensive training courses of two weeks, duration in cookery, care of the house, hygiene and sanitation, simple market accounts, vegetable gardening and poultry keeping. They return to their home villages to work with their fellow-women in groups in village community centres. A total of seventy-two of these workers are expected to be trained and posted to all the fourteen Divisions of the State.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTARY VILLAGE WORKERS

34. So far a total of twenty-eight centres have been established in the various Divisions as follows:

	Division	*Number of Centre*	*Remarks*
1.	Benin West ..	2	
2.	Benin East ..	1	
3.	Urhobo West ..	2	
4.	Urhobo East ..	2	
5.	Ishan	4	Two old centres existed here before establishment of two additional new ones.
6.	Warri	2	
7.	Asaba	1	
8.	Ika	1	
9.	Aboh	2	
10.	Isoko	2	
11.	Ijaw	2	
12.	Akoko-Edo ..	2	
13.	Owan	3	Two old centres established by council before creation of Midwest State—only one additional centre established.
14.	Etsako	2	
	Total Centres ..	28	

PROBLEMS

35. One of the major problems is the lack of transport facility for the supervisors to carry the programme regularly to nearby villages. The UNICEF promised to supply fourteen vehicles for smooth operation of the programme, but had only supplied four when the rebels infiltrated into this state and commandeered one of the vehicles. The UNICEF therefore stopped further supply until the end of the war.

36. The programme could not be carried out in Asaba and Aboh Divisions during the civil war. There was difficulty in recruiting suitable and matured women as Rural Development Organisers. Consequently there are inadequate supervisory staff in the field.

PROPOSALS FOR WOMEN'S PROGRAMME 1970–74

(*a*) *Training of Rural Development Organisers* 1970–71.— It is proposed to increase the supervisory staff—Women Rural Development Organisers—to a total of thirty. It follows that twelve additional women will be trained during the Plan period.

(*b*) *Training of Voluntary Workers* 1971–72.—This training is to be sponsored in the main by the UNICEF but Government will be responsible for the maintenance and running cost of vehicle and the salaries of the tutorial staff.

REFRESHER COURSES FOR SERVING RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISERS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKERS, 1971–72

37. The courses are essential to keep serving female staff abreast of current development in the field of Home Economics.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES 1970–71

38. A total of fourteen village centres are to be established in each of the fourteen Divisions of the Mid-Western State. These are to be manned by the third batch of Rural Development Workers.

39. The women Training Programme will cost £24,830 (Capital Expenditure).

III. COMMUNITY/CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

40. The aim of the Community/Co-operative farming is to maximise the returns from agriculture along modern lines using the least cost combination. The objective of policy is to diversify agriculture in the Mid-Western State with a view to increasing the wealth and consequently the standard of living of its people. In the past, large scale modern farming has been limited to farm settlements, school leaver farms and a few privately owned plantations and Government sponsored plantations in partnership with private enterprises. The farm settlement scheme directly sponsored by the Government has not only proved to be very expensive but has failed to make impressive impact as a modern approach to rapid agricultural development. During the Plan period concerted efforts would be made to consolidate the existing farm settlements, the school leaver farms and the farmers' crusade with a view to making them profitable ventures.

41. The experiment on co-operative farming at Ora in Iyekovia and other parts of the Midwest is already showing some encouraging results. This new approach aims at increasing the output of food and tree crops by making the rural areas very productive without disrupting the age-long cherished socio-economic set-up. The question of land acquisition by the Government and the attendant compensation do not arise in this case. Every interested village community is expected to provide land for the willing participants. The co-operative farm may be collectively owned and operated or individually owned but operated on co-operative basis. Members also own their individually worked farms and other undertakings in addition to the co-operative farm. From the experiment at Ora and Obior, there is no evidence that the operation of the co-operative farm adversely affects the individually worked farms. It is interesting to note that while the co-operative farm has not interferred with the other activities of the members; they have however learnt better farming techniques and the use of fertiliser which have helped in no small way in giving the participants better results from their individual farms than their colleagues who are not in the co-operative undertaking. To some extent, it may be said that the idle labour resources that would not have been gainfully employed are productively utilised in the co-operative farm. Equally striking is the fact that this scheme involves little financial support from the Government, apart from the technical advice.

42. The experiment at Ora and Obior is a clear case of effective utilisation of some of the untapped resources that would have otherwise remained idle in the rural areas. The need to support and encourage the efforts of smallholders in the co-operative farm approach can be better appreciated if one compares it with the expensive farm settlement scheme. Moreover,

figures have indicated that internal capital resources (1970–74) are not likely to be sufficient to meet all the pressing needs especially after deducting the various amounts in respect of contractual obligations. Hence the co-operative farm with a greater comparative advantage over the farm settlement, the school leaver farm and the farmers' crusade, in terms of cost and the utilisation of idle resources, is highly considered as one of the key strategies for rapid agricultural development in the State during the Plan period. Government contribution will be grants in kind for seedlings, fertilisers and insecticide, and loans in kind for equipment, processing mills, poultry cages and birds, feed mash, and fishing materials. In all, Government contributions (loans and grants) will not be more than forty *per cent* of the total cost of the project.

43. During the Plan period the total capital cost and the operating cost of the Ute-Ogbeje Co-operative Rice Farm (Alternative I) are estimated as £298 and £14,700 respectively. The imputed value of the participants' labour accounts for £10,500 out of the estimated total operating cost of £14,700 during the Plan period. The capital cost of £298 would be provided by the Government as loans in kind to the participants. Seeds, fertilisers, etc., which amount to £4 per acre would be provided by the Government as grant in kind, amounting to £1,800 for the cumulative acreage of 450 during the Plan period. Apart from technical assistance Government contribution to the Ute-Ogbeje Co-operative Upland Rice Farm amounts to 14.3 *per cent* of the total cost while the imputed value of the participants' labour accounts for 70 *per cent* of the total cost. Alternative II that has a rice mill shows a higher benefit/cost ratio i.e. 1.88 *vis-a-vis* 1.66 for Alternative 1. However, alternative II requires the Government to contribute £600 more than in Alternative I.

44. It is hopefully expected that during the Plan period, 40 co-operative community initiated farms covering a cumulative acreage of about 15,000 would be established at a total cost of £380,000 with the Government contributing £60,000 as grants in kind and £12,000 as loans in kind. Of the £380,000, the imputed value of the participants labour amounts to £270,000. The arable crop does not necessarily need to be rice.

45. The rehabilitation farms proposed for the war affected areas of the State would cost £223,000 during the Plan period. The expected Government contribution to this scheme is £32,000.

IV. Co-operative Fishermen Societies

46. More than a quarter of the land surface of the State is riverine, especially in the Delta Province. The inhabitants of Western Ijaw and Warri Divisions are predominantly fishermen by occupation. They are subject to the same vagaries and uncertainties in their daily pursuit as their counter-

parts (farmers) on land. Curiously enough, much as the government caters for the welfare and interest of farmers the fishermen are scarcely brought into the scheme of planning. The Co-operative Division organised in the past four years ten fishermen co-operatives to increase their catches and raise their earning power. It is necessary to give financial assistance by way of loans to the Co-operatives. The loans to be given in kind will be for the purchase of deep sea fishing boats, various types of fishing nets and necessary equipment. To this end a sum of £16,000 would be provided.

V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

47. During the Plan period a number of village industries would be established on Co-operative basis. These small-scale industries would be identified, properly studied and sited in suitable areas of the State. A provision of £132,000 has been made for the Plan period.

VI. ROADS AND BRIDGES

48. The economy of the Mid-Western State of Nigeria is basically agricultural. The growth in population and increasing production of food and export crops require expansion in the transport network. Furthermore, the number of commercial vehicles over the years continue to be increasing. Although the export products from the Midwest exert little influence on world supply, it is vital to keep transport cost as low as possible in order to sell at competitive prices in the world market. The extension and the improvement of the inadequate existing road system and more importantly the need for more paved roads are an important means of keeping the products competitive.

49. During the Plan period the proposed roads and bridges to be constructed or improved would also stimulate the Government wider objectives of economic and administrative integration of the State. Furthermore, the roads programme will generally increase and improve output and productivity in agriculture and industry, apart from opening up new areas of settlement for the population. For the motor vehicle operators, cost will be reduced, thus economising scarce foreign exchange for replacement parts. Regarding the road users there will be quicker turnover of goods, thus reducing the capital tied to inventories.

50. The selection of road projects at the local level was based largely on economic needs. Special attention was given to feeder roads to help in the transportation of crops from the areas of surplus to the areas of need and ports. Equally important also is the recognised need for transport to relieve urban congestion and to move people and goods to and from the cities.

Owing to the dearth of data it was not possible to recognise the standard to which the road facility would be built. There are inherent problems in identifying all the benefits, and specifically, in quantifying them. Some of the users benefits include savings in time, increases in operational efficiency, savings in the cost of operating vehicles, increased comfort and convenience, and developmental benefits generated by the creation of the new road facility. On the financial aspects of road development, efforts would be made to ensure that sufficient funds and manpower are available at the right time for the implementation of the programme.

51. A grant of £50 will be made available by the State Government to local communities for every mile of road constructed through communal efforts. In addition, a grant of £20 will also be given for every ten feet of wooden bridge constructed by communal efforts. The construction of concrete bridges on such roads will be the responsibility of the local councils. However, the State Government would grant 40 *per cent* reimbusement to local communities for constructing approved concrete bridges. The imputed value of labour is estimated as 80 *per cent* of the construction cost and 90 *per cent* of the maintenance cost. For the purpose of making use of the idle labour resources in the rural areas and the need to invest the limited fund in productive ventures the proposed road project will be labour intensive.

52. In order to avoid a situation whereby roads constructed through communal efforts remain unmaintained, local councils would take over the maintenance of such roads or reimburse the local community with 50 *per cent* of the £100 maintenance cost per mile per annum. This will be a part of the local council's contribution to the strengthening of rural infrastructure. The estimated total cost is £498,200 out of which the State Government would contribute £82,200 as grants during the Plan period.

VII. MARKETS

53. The construction of good market stalls especially in the rural areas is another example, of strengthening the agricultural infrastructure. Apart from being revenue earning, the provision of good markets will help to promote the sales of local arable and cash crops. The demand for good stalls by members of the public has been on the increase. A revenue of 5*s* per month is expected from an open stall with concrete/cement floor and £1 per month from a lock-up stall.

54. One of the criteria for the construction or improvement of a market is its accessibility to motorable road(s). Both the road/bridges and market projects are so mutually dependent that a case for the latter is a clarion call to improve the former. Every market will be provided with toilet facilities and incinerator the cost of which is included in the construction estimate.

55. The construction cost is not uniform due to differences in physical features, accessibility to materials, existence of certain structure and facilities etc., The average capital cost of an open stall is £20 - £25. Grants-in-aid from the State Government will be limited to 20 *per cent* of the construction cost in respect of market stalls undertaken as a self-help project.

56. Where a local government council or a community is unable to completely finance an approved market project, the prospective stall owner would be required to deposit 50 - 70 *per cent* of the cost of a stall with the Council. The amount involved will be liquidated by allowing the owner to use the stall for an agreed number of years without paying stallage fees.

57. The estimated total cost is £300,750 out of which the State Government would contribute £11,540 as grants-in-aid to self-help projects.

VIII RURAL WATER SUPPLY

58. The extension of pipe-borne water and the sinking of wells in certain parts of the State where water is very scarce command a high priority in the people's scale of preference. A number of villages (e.g., in Iyekuselu District) have dug wells running to 150-200 feet only to find that the water could not be drawn. There have been instances of village communities imposing a levy on themselves for the purpose of getting good water supply regularly. For example, at the Iyekuselu District Planning Committee's meeting of 8th May, 1969 it was resolved that each taxable adult in the area should contribute 4*s* for four consecutive years towards a water project. It is the intention of the Government to continue to assist financially and technically those communities that have shown genuine interest in helping to provide good water supply for themselves. Necessary arrangements would be made to assist for example, communities undertaking pipe-borne water extension, or that have sunk or plan to sink wells according to specifications, to obtain the water. Rotary pumps and sizeable alluminium tanks would be used where appropriate. Apart from technical services, grants amounting to 50 *per cent* of the cost of materials and equipment will also be given to self-help water projects. A sum of £100,000 is earmarked for this purpose during the Plan period.

IX EQUIPMENT

59. For the proper development at the local level there is an urgent need for equipment of various kinds. These equipment include:

(*i*) Haulage vehicles for both materials and tools. These can also be used for gravelling feeder roads;

(*ii*) The Ferguson tractor with its accessories used as a multi-purpose tool for village projects;

(*iii*) Block-making machines (the land-crate and the 'Cinva-Ram') for making blocks from stabilized soil. These machines can be operated by villagers with very little guidance, and increase their capacity for self-help;

(*iv*) The Harvester BTD. 6 Crawler tractor with bullgrader blade or bulldozer.

The estimated capital cost during the Plan period is £100,000.

TABLE A

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	1970–71 £'000	1971–72 £'000	1972–73 £'000	1973–74 £'000	*Total* £'000
(1) *Twenty School Leavers Farms and Six New Ones:*					
(*a*) Government:					
Loans	—	—	—	—	—
Grants	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Participants	(50)	(60)	(62)	(65)	(237)
(2) *Training Programme:*					
(*a*) Supervisory Staff	5	4	4	5	18
(*b*) Participants (Farmers etc.)	1	1	1	1	4
(*c*) Rural Development Organisers	10	17	6	6	39
(3) *Community Farming:*					
(*a*) *Co-operative General:*					
Government	—	—	—	—	—
Participants	(36)	(93)	(88)	(88)	(305)
(*b*) *Rehabilitation:*					
Government	—	—	—	—	—
Participants	(27)	(53)	(53)	(54)	(187)
(*c*) *Fishing:*					
Government	—	—	—	—	—
Participants	(4)	(8)	(12)	(16)	(40)

(4) *Village Industries:*					
Government (Loans)	—	—	—	—	—
Participants	(6)	(12)	(18)	(24)	(60)
(5) *Roads and Bridges:*					
Government (Grants) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Local Council	—	(18)	(29)	(47)	(94)
Local Community	—	—	—	—	—
(6) *Markets:*					
(*i*) Government (Grants to *iii*)					
(*ii*) Local Council	—	(1)	(3)	(5)	(9)
(*iii*) Local Community ..					
(7) Government Grants	—	—	—	—	—
Local Community	—	—	—	—	—
Total:					
Government	16	22	11	12	61
Local Council	—	19	32	52	103
Local Community/ Participants	123	226	233	247	829
Grand Total	139	267	276	311	993

NOTE.—Recurrent Expenditure by Councils and participants are shown in brackets.

DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (GOVERNMENT)

Projects	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	1972–73 £	1973–74 £	*Total* £
1. School Leaver Farms ..	22,000	60,000	40,000	35,000	157,000
2. Training Programme	11,520	20,000	20,000	8,000	69,520
3. *Community Farming:*					
(*a*) Co-perative General ..	—	30,000	22,000	20,000	72,000
(*b*) Rehabilitation Grants and Loans	32,000	—	—	—	32,000
(*c*) Fishing Grants	3,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	16,000
4. Government Loans and Grants for Village Industries, Roads and Bridges, Markets and Rural Water Schemes	100,000	130,000	103,650	101,000	434,650
5. Women's Programme	8,270	5,520	5,520	5,520	24,830
Grand Total	176,790	250,520	195,170	183,520	806,000

Chapter XI

MID-WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, 1970-74

This chapter is divided into three sections:

(*a*) Classification of development funds by sources.

(*b*) A review of resources available for the implementation of the 1964–1968 Development Plan and 1968–70 Reconstruction Programme.

(*c*) Projection of resources expectation for implementing the 1970–74 Development Plan.

2. *Classification of Capital Resources.*—For analytical purposes capital resources available for implementation of Government programmes are classified by sources broadly into two categories, namely, Internal Resources and External Resources. Internal resources include budgetary surpluses, net savings of public Boards and Corporations, internal loans (Development Loans), grants and gifts from institutions and individuals and other development resources raised internally by the State Government. The bulk of internal resources, as is to be expected, consists mainly of those that can be diverted from current consumption. External resources include grants and loans from abroad and foreign investments.

3. *Review of the Capital Receipts for the Implementation of the* 1964–1968 *Development Plan and* 1968–70 *Reconstruction Programme.*—Resources available for implementing the 1964–68 Development Plan were expected from both internal and external sources. Estimated receipts of £8.09 million and £7.932 million were expected respectively from internal and external sources, giving an aggregate of £16.02 million as estimated resources available for financing the capital programme which originally was of the magnitude of £24.6 million. There was thus a resources short-fall of £8.58 million.

4. The capital resources which became available for the implementation of the Plan turned out to be more than was anticipated—a total of £21.17 million as can be seen from the table below:

Table 1

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND BY SOURCES, FOR THE PLAN PERIOD, 1964–1968

Internal Sources	*Estimates (£ Million)*	*Actual Receipts (£ Million)*
1. Budgetary Surpluses	0·34	5.92
2. Development Loans (share of)	3.000	4.83
3. Marketing Board Grants/Loans	0·75	0·75
4. Federal Agricultural Development Grants ..	1.00	0·36
5. Savings of Statutory Corporations	0·50	—
6. Share of Assets	—	—
*7. Other Sources	2·50	0.04
Total	8.09	11·90
External Sources		
1. U.K. Grant for Auchi Technical College ..	0·525	0·586
2. Ford Foundation Grant for Community Development	0·118	0·118
3. UNICEF Grant for Community Development	—	0·007
4. I.D.A. Loan for Education Projects ..	0·322	0·004
5. Industrial Loans	5·759	5·321
6. Water Development Loan	0·190	2·117
7. Road Development Loan	1·018	1·117
Total	7·932	9·270
Grand Total	16·022	21·17

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*Estimates under other resources were based on expected share of industrial profits. This was unrealised. What accrued under this item was contribution from Benin Divisional Council.

5. From the above table it can be seen that the total resources realised over the period, £21.17 million, represent an increase of £5.1 million over the aggregate resource forecast of £16.02 million, while the corresponding increase in external sources amounted to just £1.3 million. But for the increased contractor financing undertaken within a couple of months after the 1964–1968 Plan was launched (a total of £3.5 million in respect of Water supplies), capital receipts from external sources would have fallen short of estimates. A total of £1.9 million was added to resources by way of deferred repayments. That actual total capital receipts exceeded the estimated receipts for the period is therefore primarily due to increase in internal resources.

6. The increase in actual receipts over the total forecast was quite significent in terms of the gap between total estimated resources and projected aggregate capital expenditure. The original uncovered gap of £8·4 million should have been considerably covered if the resources short-fall was not further increased to approximately £10 million by the net additional cost of £1.6 million in respect of the water projects already referred to in the preceeding paragraph.

7. As in the first National Development Plan, it was assumed that 50 *per cent* of the capital resources for financing the Midwest Plan, 1964–68 would come from abroad. However, as shown in the above table, only 44 *per cent* of the available resources represented inflows from abroad, while 56 *per cent* accrued from internal sources. Of the amount classified as external receipts, an overwhelming proportion is made up of deferred elements from contractor financing. These elements amount to 40.4 *per cent* of total receipts from external and internal sources. In other words, apart from accruals from contractor financing other inflows from abroad amounted to a dismal 3·6 *per cent* of total capital receipts.

8. The large contribution of internal sources to the total capital resources which became available was due mainly to budgetary surpluses on current accounts. The actual receipts from this source surpassed all expectations. It would be euphemistic to say the forecast was extremely conservative. Aggregate budgetary surplus for the period amounted to £5·9 million as against £0·34 million estimated. In any case, it was recognised at the time the projections were made that the basic assumptions were extremely precarious and with "no established trend on the basis of which estimates could be made" the forecasts were purely conjectural. This was understandable in view of the fact that the Midwest State was barely a year old then.

9. The revenue and expenditure sides of Government current account expefienced sizeable growth, but the current consumption was outstripped by aggregate revenue in all the years of the Plan period, except in the last

year, 1967/68, when a revenue deficit of £0.8 million was recorded. This short-fall is clearly attributable to the rebel occupation of the Midwest State in August-October, 1967. The revenue/expenditure position for the period 1963/64 to 1968/69 is shown below:

Table 2

MID-WESTERN NIGERIA GOVERNMENT ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1963/64—1968/69 (£ MILLION)

	Period	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)*
	1963–64	3·8	3·4	+0·4
	1964–65	8·2	6·9	+1·3
	1965–66	9·2	7·7	+1·5
	1966–67	12·0	8·1	+3.9
	1967–68	8·7	9·7	—0·8
Total	1964/65—1967/68	38·1	32·2	+5·9
	1968–69	9·8	9·3	+0·5

10. The major increase in current revenue inflow is attributable to statutory payments through the Federal Government (i.e., mainly mining rents and royalties and export duties) as can be seen from Appendix 1. The fastest growing component under this head is revenue from rents and royalties from mining. The increase here would have been very considerable but for the crises which affected oil production (*See* Appendix 1.)

11. A further examination of Appendix 1 reveals a disturbing element, that is the vast decline of accruals from Sales Tax on Produce. From a peak of £2·1 million in the first year of the 1964–68 Plan the inflow from this source fell steeply to only £185,000 in 1967–68 owing to the civil war. At the time the internal resources projections were made, government earnings from primary produce exports were the second largest determinant of the magnitude of anticipated internal development resources. In view of the fluctuations of export earnings from primary produce, assumptions about government earnings from this source are always precarious. The export

duties element in statutory payments through the Federal Government also declined. In fact, the export duty on rubber which netted £1.2 million in 1965–66 fell drastically to a meagre £347,000 in the last year (1967–68) of the Plan (*See* Appendix 2). Another significant element in government earnings during the period was Personal Income Tax which increased about fourfolds, by the end of the Plan period, from a level of about £0·25 million in 1964–65. The current trend indicates that personal income tax will fetch about £2 million per annum by 1972–73 following the relatively higher progressive taxation since September, 1968 (Edict No. 30 of 1968) and more efficient collection.

12. At this point, one may draw some conclusions from this brief review of the resources position and its changes during the first Plan period. The first conclusion is that internal sources of development funds surpassed all expectations while external sources were less encouraging. Another conclusion is that payments through the Federal Government were the largest single item in this State Government current revenue receipts and that the accruals from oil rents and royalties showed the highest potential while export duties on produce more than justified the precariousness of earnings from exports of primary produce. A third inference is that the contribution to current revenue from personal income tax could be increasingly sizeable. Furthermore, the capital inflows from external sources during the last Plan period were more or less apparent because the resources components were predominantly deferred elements from contractual obligations. These elements in terms of water and road contracts are short-term credit. Finally, it seems where over-optimistic resources projections have not been made, a realistic and moderate gap between aggregate resources estimates and estimated capital expenditure can be bridged within a Plan period.

PROJECTION OF THE RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE 1970–74 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

13. As in the past, capital resources for financing the 1970–74 Development Plan will be expected from both internal and external sources, but the emphasis or reliance placed on the various probable sources of inflows will certainly be different in the light of past experience, current trends and their projections into the future.

INTERNAL SOURCES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

14. More reliance will be placed on internal resources for the implementation of the 1970–74 Development Plan. Only about 2·6 *per cent* of the planned aggregate capital expenditure is expected to be financed from external sources. The most significant component under this head is budget surplus on *Current Account*.

BUDGET SURPLUS

15. In view of the considerable contribution of surpluses on Current Account in the last Plan period, forecasts about surpluses on Government accounts would have naturally been optimistic this time but for expected wage increases and the additional recurrent expenditure that would be generated by social overheads commitments. Mining rents and royalties will be expected to make increased contribution to current revenue inflows. Revenue accruing from two other major components of current revenue, Export Duties and Sales Tax on produce, will be sizeable but is not expected to make automatic recovery from the current low levels, at least in the initial years of the Plan. Moreover, commodity price fluctuations can never be ruled out.

16. Any optimism about revenue increase will be meaningless if government current expenditure is not kept at an appropriate level. Only modest increases are expected on this side of government current account. Not much, however, can be done about "normal" growth in government expenditure. Allowance is also made for probable salary increases in this period if one is to make inferences from prevailing circumstances.

17. There is yet no reliable trend to serve as the basis for recurrent revenue/expenditure projections. One of the problems is that the short-period trend 1964–68 which was emerging (since the creation of the Midwest State) has been broken in the civil war years. In the absence of this relevant historical base, the current budget estimates of recurrent revenue/expenditure have been chosen as the base for the projection of budget surpluses expected in the Plan period, 1970–74. The Current Account estimates, as forecast in *normal* years, have often materialized especially on the revenue side, while there have been fairly good records of under-spending. The Revenue projection has been further cross-checked by an independent forecast of accruals from the most dynamic and significant element in government revenue sources—mining Rents and Royalties. A cumulative surplus on Current Account of £34.064 million, after accounting for Plan-induced recurrent expenditure and debt-repayment, is expected over the Plan period as shown in Table 3:

TABLE 3

A—CURRENT ACCOUNT ESTIMATES £'million

Year			*Revenue*	*Recurrent* *Normal*	*Plan Induced*	*Expenditure* *Debt Repayments*	*Total*	*Surplus on Current Account*
1970/71	..	..	18·100	13·000	0·647	1·021	14·668	3·432
1971/72	..	..	23·700	14·000	1·755	1·737	17·492	6·208
1972/73	..	..	28·400	15·000	2·075	1·281	18·356	10·044
1973/74	..	..	34·200	16·000	2·476	1·344	19·820	14·380
Total	..	..	104·400	58·000	6·953	5·383	70·336	34·064

B.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT ESTIMATES (£' million)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total*
Surplus on current Account	3.432	6.208	10.044	14.380	34.064
Resources of Marketing Board and other Internal Capital Receipts:					
(*a*) Marketing Board (£·458 Million)					
(*b*) Education Levy (£·600 million)					
(*c*) Benin Divisional Council Contribution for Drainage (£·042 million)	·800	·800	·800	·800	3·200
(*d*) Benin Divisional Council Contribution for Technical High School (£·100 million)					
(*e*) Others including Federal Grants for Administrative Building and Agriculture (£2·000 million)					
Total Capital Resources	4·232	7·008	10·844	15·180	37·264
Capital Expenditure	9·673	11·422	9·904	8·442	39·441
Balance on Capital Account	−5·441	−4·414	·940	6·738	−2·177

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

18. External sources of development capital will continue to be explored. It would however be more realistic to avoid the kind of assumption about foreign inflows, which was made in the first National Plan, 1962–68. Expectation of foreign aid which failed to materialize proved a notable constraint on the implementation of the Plan. In the first two years of the National Plan, external aid receipts averaged only 12·3 *per cent* of the total Plan expenditure per annum. As already pointed out, if deferred elements of contractor-finance are excluded, external inflows represented less than 4 *per cent* of this State's total development resources, or less than 3 *per cent* of the final projected expenditure of £28 million in the 1964–68 Plan.

19 The large contractual commitments during the last Plan have left a sizeable debt burden out of which £5·383 million will be repaid in this Plan period (Appendix 3). Such commitments blew the financial magnitude of the last Plan out of realistic proportions and distorted rational sectoral allocations. It would seem prudent this time to avoid further indiscriminate resort to this source of external finance. However, in view of the fact that probable resources fall short of projected outlay in the initial years of this Plan, contractor-financing of some projects may be undertaken in the first two years. *Foreign investments* and participation in government-sponsored projects would also be encouraged. But this, unless where Government for self-interest decides otherwise, would have to be sizeable to ensure more resources inflow and substantial risk-bearing by foreign investors.

20. *Grants and Soft Loans* will still be expected with guarded optimism. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction are expected on the whole to elicit external sympathy and help, while the external resources blocked by civil war may now flow in. Even so, not much hope can be placed on these sources. The assurances so far received from external sources will probably fetch only £1 million in 1970–74.

CONCLUSION

21. Barring all odds, the financing of development projects in 1970–74, will largely depend on internal resources involving a kind of "operation boot-strap." This expectation partly determined the financial magnitude of the Plan. The total estimated capital receipts is £37·264 million in 1970–74.

APPENDIX I

A.—MID-WESTERN NIGERIA GOVERNMENT DETAILS OF ACTUAL REVENUE 1963/64—1968/69

Sources of Revenue	1963–64 £	1964–65 £	1965–66 £	1966–67 £	1967–68 £	1968–69 £
Personal Income Tax	251,644	706,596	911,274	998,274	974,716	1,598,397
Sales Tax on Produce	934,105	2,130,224	206,851	256,733	185,470	226,320
Other Regional Taxes	548,873	1,293,085	65,713	63,166	44,466	594,710
Licences and Internal Revenue	209,685	419,631	402,669	408,861	311,466	382,437
Fees of Court and Office, etc.	65,331	141,100	170,004	231,890	222,183	227,775
Earnings of Government Departments	35,049	74,866	132,087	79,971	127,241	152,799
Rent on Property ..	11,530	34,538	37,274	46,815	23,195	42,474
Interest	4,408	37,625	54,995	83,790	115,776	33,057
Reimbursement ..	5,745	137,145	142,566	102,443	115,264	130,258
Miscellaneous ..	728	11,515	16,292	257,119	19,926	63,944
Payments through Federal Government	1,714,865	3,253,582	7,034,073	9,451,143	6,551,508	6,369,931
Total	3,781,963	8,239,907	9,173,798	11,980,859	8,691,211	9,822,107

B.—ACTUAL REVENUE 1964–1969 BY FEDERAL/STATE SOURCES

Year	*State Sources* £	*Payments through Federal Government*		*Total* £
		Oil Rents and Royalties £	*Others* £	
1964–65	1,868,522	654,348	5,717,037	8,239,907
1965–66	2,139,727	1,396,426	5,637,647	9,173,800
1966–67	2,450,350	2,582,250	6,984,626	2,017,226
1967–68	2,409,703	2,632,111	3,919,396	8,691,210
1968–69	3,452,176*	6,369,931		9,822,107

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*Result of more progressive taxation since September, 1968 and more effective tax administration.

APPENDIX 2

A.—ACTUAL REVENUE FROM EXPORT DUTIES ON PRODUCE FOR THE PERIOD 1964/65—1968/69

(£'000)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Rubber	1,185	1,193	678	0·34	192
Timber	183	165	166	97	117
Cocoa	160	127	707	90	310
Palm Produce	296	311	327	196	245
Total	1,824	1,796	1,878	383·34	864

B.—ACTUAL REVENUE FROM EXPORT DUTIES AND SALES TAX ON PRODUCE FOR THE PEIROD 1964/65—1968/69

(£'000)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Export Duties	1,824	1,796	1,878	383	864
Sales	2,130	207	257	185	226
Total	3,954	2,003	2,135	568	1,090

APPENDIX 3

DEBTS OWED BY MIDWEST GOVERNMENT PAYABLE IN 1970–74

(£'000)

	1970–71	1971–72	1972 73	1973–74	*Total*
Asaba Textile Factory	123	584	545	506	1,758
Ukpilla Cement Factory	115	545	508	572	1,740
Ughelli Glass Factory	185	—	—	—	185
Water Supply	263	226	—	—	489
Roads: Dumez	205	289	157	—	651
Nigeria Road Construction	32	—	—	—	32
Warri-Benin Road*	735	517	97	—	1,349
Road Equipment	98	93	71	67	329
M.C.C. (Benin Drainage)*	160	160	160	70	550
Nigeria 3rd Development Loan	—	—	—	162	162
Nigeria 5th Development Loan	—	—	—	37	37
.. .. ..	1,916	2,414	1,538	1,414	7,282

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*Since Warri-Benin Road is in the Federal Programme and the Benin City Drainage is shown as capital expenditure under Economic overheads, the netting gives a total debt repayment of £5·383 million in 1970–74.

Chapter XII

MACHINERY FOR PLAN FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

FORMULATION OF THE PLAN

For the first time ever, serious efforts were made to involve both the public and the private sectors in the planning process. To this end, conferences and seminars were held on the objectives and priorities of the 1970–74 Development Plan, machinery for Plan formulation and implementation, and resources for financing the Plan.

2. Officials of the Economic Planning Unit held two conferences in May, 1969, with representatives of the State Chambers of Commerce and Industries to discuss the objectives and priorities of the Plan and the parts the private sector could play in both Plan formulation and implementation. The conferences reviewed the state of the economy and discussed how bottlenecks in the economy could be removed. The businessmen were invited to indicate broadly their programmes of activities during the Plan period.

3. Two separate seminars were also held in May, 1969, for officials of Government Ministries and Departments, and public Corporations, and Sole Administrators of Local Government Councils, Community Development Officers, and Secretaries and Treasurers of Local Government Councils respectively on the Development Plan. Earlier circular letters on guidelines for the formulation of the Plan and project indentification and preparation, were discussed at length. It was recommended that there should be established in each Ministry, Corporations and Local Government Councils, planning cells for project indentification and preparation. For community projects, it was recommended that there should be divisional and district planning committees to indentify projects and submit them through the appropriate local Government Councils to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. Resources available for financing the Plan were discussed at length and Local Government Councils and Communities were requested to show clearly their financial contribution towards any projects they might put forward. Datelines were agreed for receiving proposals from Ministries, Boards and Corporations, and Local Government Councils.

4. Since each Government Ministry has constitutional responsibilities for matters assigned to it, it is only logical that each Ministry should initiate the identification and preparation of projects in its sector for inclusion in the State's Development Plan. Executive Ministries thus play a strategic role both in Plan formulation and implementation. For efficiency and consistency and for rational allocation of scarce resources, proposals from executive Ministries must be effectively co-ordinated. This role is played by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. The Statistics Division of the Ministry is responsible for organizing various surveys and investigations and collection of planning data and basic statistics. The Planning Division evaluates proposals from Government Ministries and public Corporations, Local Government Councils, and Communities and submits them to the State's Economic Planning Committee for consideration.

5. The State's Economic Planning Committe is charged with respnsibility for recommending to the Cabinet, policy measures designed to accelerate the economic development of the State. The Committee consists of—

The Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction as Chairman;

The Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources;

The Commissioner for Trade and Industry;

Three Economic/Bank experts;

Six representatives of the public chosen from Agriculture, Education, Industry, Business and Trade Union interests; and

The Controller of Works Services as members.

The Committee is responsible for the final study of development programmes and the submission of the Plan document through the Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction to the Government for adoption.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

6. Plan preparation is just the first stage in the process of planning economic development. A Plan, however good, becomes merely academic if it is not executed. It is in the process of implementation that most plans fail. The implementation stage involves annual planning, capital budgeting, close supervision on works-in-progress, evaluation of performance and reporting on progress being made.

7. The pre-requisites for Plan implementation are financial and human resources including political backing. These resources must not only be available, but their quantity and quality should be known from the outset.

Without this knowledge, it is not practicable to execute the proposed programmes. That many projects were not implemented in the first Development Plan has been due to a number of factors. The major factors include lack of financial resources and of executive capacity. Not only were the sources of revenue not exhaustively defined, but the known and defined sources did not yield sufficiently to make economic propositions realisable.

8. As soon as the Development Plan is adopted, a need to organise for the implementation becomes imperative. Each Ministry will execute the programmes it has formulated and submitted for inclusion in the Plan. There is, however, a strong need for each Ministry to show effective leadership within itself so that all the projects, can be implemented in the order of priority which the Ministry itself assigns to them, subject however, to the availability of resources. The organization of the Ministries for the execution of the Plan demands effective executive, administrative and technical talents.

9. A period for recalculation of costs of projects is provided for during the annual budgetary process. It is not unusual that certain projects that were considered to be of high priority may during this stage fall below the line. On the other hand, some projects that were considered to be on the borderline may, because of additional information available, be raised to the priority level. It is therefore necessary that individual Ministries should continually examine their projects with a view to assessing their relative importance in the development scheme.

10. For the success of the Development Plan, warning must be given from the start against any distortion of the agreed programme and priorities. In the past, there has been a tendency for political decisions to favour the execution of certain projects that may not have been agreed upon, or accorded high priority during the planning stage. Some Ministries undertook certain projects because the projects gave least problem in implementation. There have been instances where Ministries by-passed the EPU and EPC to get Executive Council approval for the execution of projects not included in the Development Plan. Such a deviation from the agreed programme in the Development Plan leads to distortion of the programme. As the programme has been geared to certain objectives, any such deviation or distortion would have deleterious effects on the objectives.

11. Any short fall in the implementation may not solely be attributable to the failings of the executive Ministry. This may be caused by the inadequate financial resources available. For example, experience has shown that the estimated resources—internal and external may not be forthcoming in quantities estimated for the execution of projects as envisaged in the Development Plan. In this case the Ministry responsible for the provision

of capital for the implementation of the programme may find it difficult to obtain the estimated resources. A number of reasons could be responsible for such a situation. Firstly, it may be the result of an inaccurate estimation of financial resources over a period of years. It may also be the result of unforseen changes in the economic resources that will affect the revenue prospects of the Government. And it may yet be the consequence of sudden and dramatic changes in world market prices of the commodities produced in the economy. This could create a serious bottleneck in the implementatiod of the Plan.

PLAN CONTROL

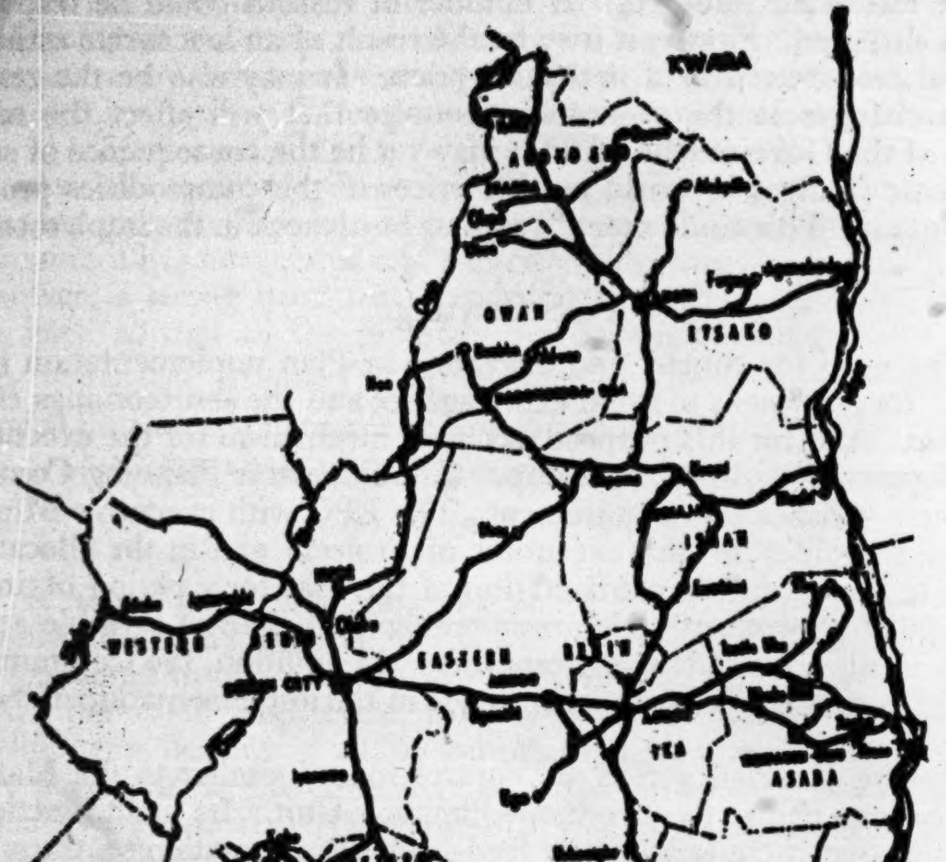
12. The need for control and discipline in Plan implementation is very apparent. Its purpose is to avoid extravagance and the shortcomings enumerated above. And for this purpose a control mechanism for the execution of the Development Plan has to be set up. The Economic Planning Committee (EPC) amply satisfies this requirement. The EPC with executive Ministries and agencies guides in the execution of projects and in the allocation of resources to enable full implementation of the Plan for a period of time, say one year. and reallocates available resources so that the best possible achievement may be attained with such resources. In addition, the Committee will keep under review the progress being made in the implementation of the Plan.

13. During the Plan period, a "control room" similar to the Malaysian type will be attached to the Economic Planning Unit. Its main function will be to ensure that there is a regular feed-back of information on the progress of every project being executed. It is considered not just enough to release capital funds but the Economic Planning Unit and the executive Ministries must feel concerned about the physical fulfilment of the projects. The "control room" will systematically serve as a command centre for the State's Development.

14. A specially designed chart will be in the control room to record the achievement of each project. Projects whose performances are up to expectation will be marked in black, those that over fulfil their target will be marked in green and those below target, marked in red. Henceforth, schedule planning officials in co-operation with the executive Ministries will pay regular visits to projects in progress. Such tours will afford opportunities to discuss content of development programmes with local groups. Development officials will also find it possible during such visits to look into obstacles to proper fulfilment of the Plan target and offer remedial measures.

PROGRESS REPORT

15. Progress reports will be written from time to time to show what financial and physical achievements are being made and the short-comings or difficulties that are being met in the implementation of the Plan.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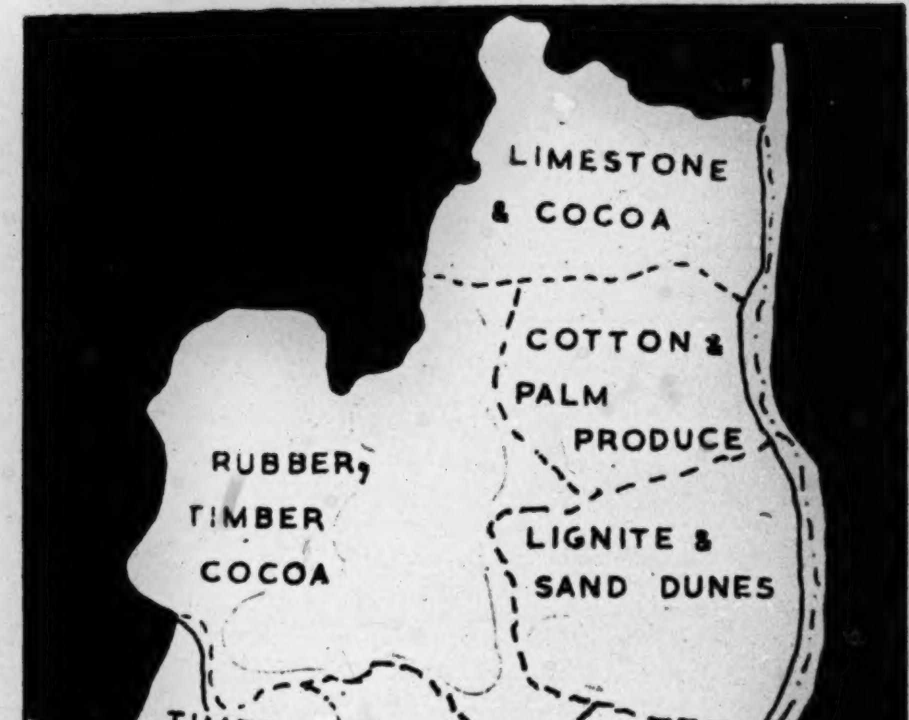
Administrative Map of the Midwest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Produce Map of the Midwest